



# ***Daily Report***

## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

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Friday  
16 June 1989**

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-*AFR*-89-115

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**\* Japan's Aid, Trade in Africa Detailed**  
34000527 *London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL*  
in English 17 Mar 89 pp 4-7

[Text] The number of African dignitaries attending the funeral of Emperor Hirohito testifies to the importance of Japan's contacts with Africa. Tokyo's aid to the continent is growing, not least in an attempt to recycle some of its huge trade surplus. Japan's 1988 official development assistance (ODA), an estimated 8,000 million US dollars, was up 7.3 percent on the previous year. And at the June 1988 Toronto summit, Prime Minister Noburu Takeshita pledged to double ODA from \$25,000 mn. in 1983-87 to \$50,000 mn. over the following five years.

Trade with many sub-Saharan states has also increased considerably, followed by a substantial fall in a trade surplus that had constantly been in Japan's favor. Yet Tokyo's investments in the region remain meager. Over half are concentrated in its shipping interests in Liberia. Though fiscal year 1986 saw investments jump 79.2 percent from 1985 to reach \$301 mn., this still marked a decrease on the 1984 figure of \$326 mn.

There is a growing awareness in Africa of Japan's world economic importance. This was demonstrated by the January trip to Japan by the Round Table of Businessmen in Africa to negotiate trade and investment deals. At the head of the delegation was African Development Bank president Babacar N'Diaye. The bonds between business and government are strong in Japan and the Keidanren, the Federation of Economic Organizations, has great influence over the direction of economic activities. Key figures for Africa are Fuyuhito Maki, chairman of the Keidanren Committee on Cooperation with Africa, and Nobuya Hagura, chairman of its International Finance Committee.

Critics of Japanese aid policy to Africa argue that funds are channelled mainly to countries judged important in supplying raw materials and promoting exports. In the last five years Japan has introduced a new flavour to its aid to sub-Saharan Africa. Between 1980 and 1985, non-repayable grants rose more than eightfold while bilateral loans fell. In 1979, loans made up 85 percent of total ODA but by 1985 the share had dropped to 59.4 percent.

Many analysts see Japan's new African policy as primarily a response to international pressure to recycle its trade surplus. It was in response to such pressures, especially from Western industrial countries, that Tokyo announced its \$20,000 mn. capital recycling plan in May 1987. This includes \$8,000 mn. to cover an increase in Japan's special fund in the World Bank and to set up a special Japanese fund in the Asian Development Bank, as well as \$3,000 mn. in Japan Export-Import (Exim) Bank untied loans, and joint financing projects via the World Bank which include private bank participation. The Japanese rethink is seen partly as a response to

World Bank requests. A World Bank mission to Tokyo last November urged Japan to recognize the enormity of Africa's financial crisis, as well as the opportunities it offers for investment.

Another factor is Japan's search for an international role and its accompanying prestige. Its emergence in 1988 as South Africa's leading trading partner has dented its image. Gifts to Black Africa are one way of redressing the balance.

Japan's official aid has traditionally been export-oriented. In recent years, though, Tokyo's aid policy has also been taking more account of strategic interests. This is related to reductions, actual and expected, in United States aid to the Third World. Thus, Tokyo's aid package to Sudan, for example, is based mainly on proposals from Washington, say sources in Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA). It is also said that aid to Kenya owes much to its position as the gateway to Western economic interests in sub-Saharan Africa and its important role in Western military strategy in the Indian Ocean, particularly in providing a base from which to protect vital sea-lanes.

Despite substantial growth in Japanese ODA to sub-Saharan Africa, the signs are that, unless strategic and economic issues provoke a further increase, most Japanese aid will continue to be concentrated in Asia, which received 65 percent of the total in 1987, compared to Africa's ten percent. Between 1960 and 1981, more than 70 percent of this sum was concentrated on a handful of countries perceived as politically and economically important: Kenya, Madagascar, Niger, Nigeria, Sudan, Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia.

Direct investment has provoked even less interest—sub-Saharan Africa accounts for less than two percent of Japan's total overseas investment. Over 89 percent is concentrated in very few countries: Liberia, Niger, Nigeria, Zaire and Zambia. There has been no new investment since 1984, claim African business circles.

Investment in Liberia, mainly through shipping companies that remain exclusively Japanese-owned, accounts for nearly two-thirds of this total. Next in importance is mining, with approximately 25 percent. Investment in the manufacturing sector is tiny. Here, metal manufacturing has increased, overtaking textiles as the leading sub-sector.

One reason for low investment is that raw materials are more easily obtainable in nearby southeast Asia and the Pacific. But the business community is wary, too, of political instability which may disrupt business operations. Businessmen also cite their own lack of understanding of Africa as a reason for their apprehension. They also express dissatisfaction with low-quality labor, economic instability and the difficulties of gathering information. Nevertheless, Africa still accounts for 24 percent of Japan's overseas investment in oil production,



24 percent of its investment in copper production and 15 percent for iron ore. For investors, there are two main objectives: procuring raw materials and collecting royalties. It is noticeable that, in countries such as Niger and Zaire where these are available, language barriers and the lack of a colonial legacy have not prevented Japanese from investing.

Trade has seen greater change of late. Japan's exports to sub-Saharan Africa rose to \$3,100 mn. in 1986, an increase of only 5.3 percent over 1985, while Japanese imports went up by 21.5 percent. For the first time since the end of World War II, this meant a slight trade balance in Africa's favor. Japan's imports follow a predictable pattern—raw materials and foodstuffs. Copper, cobalt, iron, manganese and uranium, along with petroleum and coal, make up the bulk of mineral trade. Foodstuffs consist principally of coffee, cocoa and cereals. The main exporters are South Africa, Nigeria, Zaire, Zambia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana and Tanzania.

Meanwhile the pattern of Japan's exports to the region is changing very fast. The most significant change during the 1980s has been a rapid growth in exports of industrial machinery and telecommunications equipment, along with vehicles. This has been accompanied by a decline in the share of light manufactured goods. Sales of capital equipment rose from \$220.1 mn. in 1975 to \$777.3 mn. in 1980. Though this was still less than half the value of US capital equipment exports, Japan had overtaken the USA in selling metal-working machinery and telecommunications equipment to the region. In transport, the Nissan Motor Company and its rival, the Toyota Motor Co., have become household names.

In trade, too, concentration is the name of the game. In 1986, five countries dominated African exports to Japan, with South Africa, Liberia, Nigeria, Kenya and Cameroon accounting for 73 percent of the total. On the import side, five states—South Africa, Zambia, Mauritania, Liberia and Ghana—accounted for a massive 85 percent. Overall, South Africa and Nigeria are the key countries in Japanese-African trade. The growth of Japanese exports created an uneasy relationship between Tokyo and many African countries. This is because Japan has recorded startling surpluses with most trade partners. But by 1984, her trade surplus with the region stood at \$2,100 mn. a fall from \$5,200 mn. in 1981. Overall, the balance now stands slightly in Africa's favor.

Bridging the gap between investment and trade are the *sogo shosha*, the trading companies, which are prominent in both fields. Most major trading companies, such as Mitsubishi, Marubeni, C. Itoh, Nochimem, Mitsui and Sumitomo, are involved in a number of ventures in the region, sometimes in association with smaller Japanese companies. The trading companies have such close contacts with government bodies like the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) that they can influence decisions on issues such as which Japanese company is given the operation of an aid project.

[Box]

### The Oil Shock

Tokyo's first financial assistance to Africa south of the Sahara was in 1966, after Nigeria, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda had decided to impose restrictions on Japanese imports which they considered unfair. These countries had accumulated heavy trade deficits with Japan.

The oil crises of the 1970s accentuated the Japanese awareness of their country's vulnerability to curtailment of raw materials supplies. The experience of the 1970s thus demanded that the policy-makers in Tokyo take the country's aid initiatives towards sub-Saharan Africa more seriously. In 1974, the then foreign minister Ohira Masayoshi, who later served as prime minister from 1978 to 1980, said that 'Japan's relations with Africa represent a task to be tackled from now on.' In the same year, Africa's share in Japanese official development aid increased to 5.2 percent from 2.4 percent in 1973. It grew to eleven percent in 1983. Also in 1974, Ohira's replacement, Kimura Toshio, became the first Japanese foreign minister to visit Africa while in office. There was a similar visit in 1979, the year of the second oil crisis.

[End of Box]

The trading houses also have access to, and collect and collate, information about the international business climate. As a result, they can locate profitable investment opportunities for Japanese companies and arrange joint ventures with local participants. They are particularly influential in determining the direction of investments for many smaller Japanese companies which would otherwise be lost in the complex web of international business transactions. These trading companies are able to piece together packages of equipment, technology and consultancy services from numerous sources, not only Japan. Trading companies have been known to apply this networking ability to an area where prospects are often discouraging: intra-African trade. For instance, Mitsui has been noted for its initiative in buying caustic soda from Kenya to make Coca Cola bottles in Nigeria.

Government links are fundamental to the trading houses. Mitsubishi has very close ties with JICA and the Ministry of Labor. It was the two departments' favorite for a recent JICA-funded project in Kenya, even though two other companies, Mitomo and Sumotomo, had put in lower bids. The linkage between government and private enterprise in Japan brings into perspective the wide array of government instruments that influence, administer and implement Japan's economic policies towards the developing world. The Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) under Yamaguchi Mitsuhide and the Exim Bank are two of the most prominent. They

are supported by specialized agencies designed to administer smaller programmes. These include the Metal Mining Agency; Japan Petroleum Development Corporation; and Overseas Uranium Resources Development. JICA is also very influential: the key figure here is its general manager, Kamimura Masaji.

The OECF is the main source of soft development loans, with a grant element of 25 percent or more. Because of its strong contacts with its clients, the Fund has developed an in-depth awareness of their financial situation. It has therefore become the acknowledged backbone of Japan's aid programme. Its officials exert significant influence over what are known as immediate policy mechanisms and, crucially, policy trends as reflected in the content and direction of aid flows. In sub-Saharan Africa, its activities include the management of loans both to governments and to Japanese corporations investing in the region. The Economic Planning Agency (EPA) supervises the Fund's work.

The Exim Bank was set up to supplement the financing of exports and imports by providing funds for transactions that are difficult for private banks to handle, especially those requiring long-term financing. Import credits, for example, are provided over the long term to Japanese importers of vital resources and any items the government regards as especially important. The Bank's policy on import credits revolves essentially around the state's objective of facilitating the development of overseas deposits of natural resources which will eventually produce for the Japanese market.

Africa's share of Exim's total credit commitment has fluctuated considerably over the years, although the overall trend has been down. This is in part a result of the decline in credits to Japanese companies for ships 'exported' to Liberia in the 1970s. The figures show that

Africa's share of export credits for industrial plant rose substantially in 1979, thanks largely to the Nigerian contribution. Subsequently, purchases have dropped drastically.

The main body responsible for government technical assistance to Africa is JICA. As one of its functions, it supplies funding—in the form of capital grant aid and concessional loans—for projects that usually involve one or more of the main ministries. It works very closely with the ministries of Agriculture; Forestry and Fisheries; Transport, Post and Telecommunications; and Construction. It is also in charge of the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers and of survey teams sent to Africa. It is supervised mainly by the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

The Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) is also a leader in Japan's economic interaction with Africa, with offices in eight major countries. They are Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia. It collects information on economic opportunities and disseminates it to the business community. Specifically, it provides detailed information on export and import situations, including changes in tariffs and product specifications. The aim is to be of service to Japanese businessmen.

It is the cabinet which determines policy decisions on economic cooperation. However, four ministries hold actual jurisdiction over such matters: Foreign Affairs; Finance; the Economic Planning Agency; and International Trade and Industry (MITI). The MFA is officially responsible for negotiations with African governments. The rivalry between the MFA and MITI is all too obvious. The MFA has been the most liberal and progressive body in economic relations with Africa, since it emphasizes diplomatic goals as well as Japan's economic needs. Decision-making at MITI is mostly dominated by considerations of Japanese economic security and commercial interests. And since it is in charge of loans and technical aid, it sees Japan's increase in ODA spending as amounting to an increase in guaranteed exports of Japanese goods. The demands of economic and political interests are thus frequently in a state of tension.

**'Thousands' of Workers To Mark 'Soweto Day'**

MB1506162189 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1607 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] Johannesburg June 15 SAPA—Many thousands of workers on the Witwatersrand and elsewhere in South Africa will commemorate the 13th anniversary of the 16 June Soweto student uprising, while overseas demonstrations have been arranged to mark the anniversary.

Political bodies, trade unions and youth organisations have appealed for 16 June, generally known as Soweto Day, to be observed with dignity, and restraint. Prayer services have been planned by various groups nationwide.

Youth groups have appealed for a focus on the heroic ideals for which the Soweto students gave their lives on 16 June 1976. However they have stressed the need for prayerful intervention on this day which has come to symbolise their aspirations for an end to apartheid.

A number of firms have already announced, either through signs on their doors, or through the media, that they will not be conducting business on Soweto Day. Many of the larger companies, particularly those with a significant union presence, have announced that they have agreed to accept tomorrow as a paid holiday.

However it is expected that a number of employers, whose staff are not union members, will adopt a no-work, no-pay attitude, as they have in the past.

PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] intends operating a bus service tomorrow, but this will depend on the number of drivers that turn up for work, said a spokesman for the company.

A spokesman for the South African Transport Services said the trains service will be operating normally. The South African Black Taxi Association's offices will be closed. However, it was up to the individual taxi drivers and owners whether or not they operated, said spokeswoman Miss Terry Mphahlele.

Commenting on the situation generally on the Witwatersrand, Captain R. Bloomberg from the SAP [South African Police] Public Relations Division in Pretoria, said: "We are prepared for any eventuality and intimidation will not be tolerated." He added that so far, according to police reports, the situation was calm on the Witwatersrand.

However today, on the eve of the 16 June anniversary, security police armed with a search warrant swooped on the University of the Witwatersrand.

Lt Colonel Frans Halherbe, who led the operation, told SAPA that based on "information collected over a period of time the police searched offices, flats and hostels.

"The operation went very well and we are very grateful we had the co-operation of everybody and there were no incidents," he added.

Meanwhile police told SAPA that tomorrow they would mount a three-day security operation in strife-torn townships of Natal to curb any violence arising as black South Africans commemorate the 1976 Soweto student uprising.

Maj-Gen Johann van Nieksrk, co-ordinator for the control of unrest in Natal, said a "very large contingent of policemen would be deployed".

During the last three years the unrelenting fighting between United Democratic Front [UDF] and Inkatha supporters had claimed more than 1,000 lives.

Both COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] and NACTU [NATIONAL Council of Trade Unions] have planned meetings around the country for tomorrow. A COSATU spokesman said police appeared to have mounted a major operation against the organisation, as evidenced in the office raids and detentions, apparently related to commemoration plans for 16 June.

Meanwhile in Washington it is reported that children will lead the march on the White House on Saturday [17 June] as thousands of members of churches in the United States gather to protest against apartheid.

The names of the youths killed or detained by the South African Government will be read by marchers carrying placards commemorating the victims, said the organisers of the "from Pentecost to Soweto campaign".

Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and UDF patron will address the marchers as they begin their rally.

Saturday's activities will be preceded by a "Sanctions Lobby Day" tomorrow in which it is reported that scores of U.S. anti-apartheid activists plan to descend on the U.S. Senate to push legislators to support a comprehensive sanctions package against South Africa.

This will be followed by an evening service and an all-night candlelight vigil in front of the White House. The demonstration of a "thousand points of light" is intended to show the Bush administration the strength of those opposed to the current U.S. policy in South Africa.

**Police To Act Against Work 'Intimidation'**

MB1506212789 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2036 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] Cape Town June 15 SAPA—Police said today they would take strong action against any form of intimidation against workers who go to work tomorrow, 16 June.



A police liaison officer declined to give more information on police tactics tomorrow, the commemoration of the Soweto student uprising of 1976, but said the force was tasked for any possible event.

"We want to give the assurance to anybody who wishes to go to work that they can do so with safety," he said.

He added that police would take strong action against any form of intimidation and said there would be a police presence at most points where workers board transport to work, including taxi ranks.

**60 Percent of Black Pretoria Workers Stay at Home**  
*MB1606081789 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
0810 GMT 16 Jun 89

[Text] Pretoria June 16 SAPA—Business in Pretoria found that 60 per cent of black employees had stayed at home today to commemorate Soweto's June 16 1976 revolt, according to the Pretoria Chamber of Commerce (PCC).

Mr Alec de Beer, the PCC's chief executive, added black buses and taxis were not running either.

A spokesman for the railways, Miss Ulrike Weitz, said commuter volumes to Pretoria were normal from all directions, except from the Rand.

It was a normal working day for Pretoria's phalanxes of white civil servants, however. Mostly whites were to be seen on Church Square, which has become a popular park for black people.

Mr de Beer said the PCC had undertaken a survey earlier and advised businesses of the extent of the expected stayaway, and they had accordingly made contingency provisions for today.

**Labor Party To Continue To Honor 'Soweto Day'**  
*MB1506151189 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
1441 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] Cape Town June 15 SAPA—The Labour Party will continue to honour June 16 (Soweto Day) as marking the turning point in the history of South Africa, the leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, said in Cape Town today.

In a statement released to SAPA he said that on Soweto Day whites for the first time became aware of the real hopes and aspirations of black people "and the fact that we will no longer be prepared to tolerate white imposition and arrogance".

"We honour those who died on that day and will always remember them as one of the first martyrs of that period.

"We can only hope that the human sacrifices of the past will not be necessary as we progress towards the formation of a new South Africa where all will participate in all decision making processes at all levels irrespective of race, colour culture or creed," he said.

**Durban 'Quiet' as 'Soweto Day' Stayaway Begins**  
*MB1606072689 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
0718 GMT 16 Jun 89

[Text] Durban June 16 SAPA—Durban was quiet today as black workers stayed away from work in commemoration of Soweto Day. Streets were markedly free of the throngs of pedestrians that is normally their feature.

In some cases, factories and industrial plants had worked overtime over the last few weeks to cover for the today's loss of work and last night stores remained open until late so workers could buy food and other essentials as they prepared to stay indoors for most of the weekend.

In Durban, bus ranks, railway stations and mini-bus loading points were deserted and there was no peak-hour traffic into the city today. However, almost all people manning essential services reported for duty, especially hospital staff who have been alerted to stand by to treat victims of violence.

The townships surrounding Durban were quiet today, although last night in KwaMashu, Clermont, Lamontville, Umlazi and other townships groups of youths went from street to street urging people to remain at home and not to go to work. From the crack of dawn, youths stood around main roads in Clermont, Kwa-mashu and Lamontville, apparently to prevent people from going to work.

Most shops were closed in the townships and in Indian and coloured areas, while the situation in white residential areas was reported to be normal.

Major Charl du Toit, South African Police public relations officer for Port Natal, said police were out in full force in the townships, but had not been asked to take any action.

**Police Issue Unrest Report For 15 Jun**  
*MB1606062889 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
0621 GMT 16 Jun 89

[Text] Pretoria, June 16, SAPA—Here is the official unrest report as received from the South African Police Public Relations Directorate in Pretoria.

The following unrest-related incidents were reported within the last 24 hours.

"Seven incidents of stone throwing and five in which petrol-bombs were hurled at private homes and vehicles were reported overnight.

"All the incidents were of a minor nature—damage caused was minimal and no injuries were reported.

"The only serious incident reported was as follows: At Naledi Railway Station, Soweto, a passenger coach was set alight and extensively damaged," the report said.

**Commentary Sees EC 'Opportunities' After 1992**  
*MB1606054189 Johannesburg Domestic Service*  
*in English 0500 GMT 16 Jun 89*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The elections being held for a European Parliament have focused attention on the historic development that is rapidly moving towards fruition: the creation of the biggest single market in the world.

By 1992, the 12 countries and 360 million people of the European Community will have completed the most significant act of unification in the modern history of Western Europe. The 518 European parliamentarians being elected this week will be major participants in a process that will have repercussions not only throughout the continent but in most parts of the world.

Although the benefits of a huge single market for Europe are abundantly clear, outside trading partners are increasingly apprehensive about the dangers of protectionist policies to keep them out. Japan has been especially active in establishing subsidiary companies to ensure a presence inside fortress Europe by 1992. And these fears will not be lessened by the prospect of a strengthened socialist bloc in the next parliament.

But in Europe itself, the enthusiasm for greater unity is growing strongly. It is expected that a single market, by removing border barriers, reducing trade restrictions, and stimulating competition, will add several percentage points to the aggregate gross national product of the continent. And most member governments see that as just a start. According to Mr Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission, before the close of the century 80 percent of economic, and perhaps social, legislation will be initiated by the Community rather than by national governments.

In fact, the 12 national parliaments have already ratified legislation that provides for European union as the ultimate goal. They have formally accepted that environmental control and coordination of foreign policy are Community matters. Still being thrashed out are proposals for a monetary union and a social charter for workers' rights.

Inevitably, the moves towards unification among the world's oldest nation-states have fuelled intense controversy about national sovereignty. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has spoken out vehemently against a

European superstate exercising a new dominance from Brussels. At the debate's other extreme, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany has called for a pooling of sovereignty.

Notwithstanding such differences, there is a general acceptance by governments or countries like South Africa that such indications of a global trend towards the establishment of huge trading blocs raise the prospects of serious difficulties, but also of challenging new opportunities. The outcome will depend at least partly on their own response to it.

**\* Voters Warned To Prepare for NP 'Propaganda'**  
*34000541c Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL*  
*in English 12-18 May 89 p 8*

[Text] Prepare to be bombarded by government propaganda.

The fact that the government has allowed for an unusually long campaign for the September 6 election—especially after the long 1987 election campaign was criticised in government circles—implies that the National Party believes the four months will work to its advantage.

The government can be expected to use its radio and television monopoly to hammer home a dual message: the NP [National Party] is a party tough on security and the party of controlled reform.

It is convinced that this basic strategy, in which new NP leader F. W. de Klerk will play the role of the affable nice guy, will defeat the rightwing and the moderate Democratic Party [DP].

To prevent voters swinging to the DP, the government will, through its television and radio monopoly, portray the DP as being "soft" on security and associate it with the African National Congress.

A succession of ministers—Defence Minister Magnus Malan, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok, Deputy Law and Order Minister Roelf Meyer, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha and Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis—have all recently attacked the DP for being "soft" on security and linked the party to the ANC [African National Congress].

The campaign, which is likely to be dreary and tediously repetitive, will be used to wear down voters into believing the government, particularly under De Klerk, is their best option.

This was the successful formula used in the May 1987 white elections. The NP leadership clearly believes it will work again.



To deal with the rightwing, the NP is going to argue that a Conservative Party government would plunge South Africa into poverty, increasing sanctions and racial conflict. And whites would be the ultimate victims.

It will also say that provocative confrontation, DP-style, is no solution.

The answer, says the NP, is its policy of controlled reform, "negotiation" with moderate black leaders and a strong government.

In another angle of attack, the NP is likely to link the CP [Conservative Party] with racial conflict—such as that occurring in places like Carletonville—fanned by groups such as the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging.

There has also been some suggestion in government circles that a far right militant group may have been responsible for violent attacks on anti-apartheid organisations and individuals, including the murder of Dr David Webster.

Government inaction on major issues is on the cards for the next four months to prevent the alienation of white voters. For this reason, the release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela, the creation of free settlement areas, the scrapping of the Group Areas Act, the lifting of the Emergency and other similar moves are improbable before September 6.

But there are considerable dangers for the government, not the least of which is the enthusiasm and buoyancy of the opposition parties. They are both expressing a mood of confidence, which simply does not exist in the NP.

The resignation of three cabinet ministers, including its Natal leader Stoffel Botha, is an indication that the NP is having morale problems. The conflict within the party in the Johannesburg City Council over the election of the deputy chairman of the management committee also confirmed these problems.

The NP has not recovered from the damage caused by P. W. Botha's refusal to resign as state president despite the appointment of De Klerk as party leader.

However, those at the helm of the party believe De Klerk's leadership will reverse this trend.

The NP is on the defensive, trying to protect its power base and prevent any erosion of its control over government. It is simply reacting to criticisms of its policies and that gives the opposition parties some tactical advantage.

But it is in the economic sphere that the government is at its most precarious. Inflation is rising, and is likely to go up further with increases in the price of petrol, bread and milk as well as GST.

The government will try to offset these—civil service pay rises and increases in social pensions are predictable if the government's past record is anything to go by—but the real economic position of the voters seems likely to decline. And that will not be good for the NP.

The party leadership hopes the corruption scandals are behind it. But the Jalc inquiry by the Harms Commission, the Van Den Heever Commission and the announcement of the investigation into the export of cycads to Madeira indicate that these problems are far from over.

The opposition parties believe the public is outraged by the number of incidents of mismanagement and corruption and they will play up the issue.

The DP will also make great play on the huge cost of government race policies, particularly with regard to racial separation, "own affairs" and the "homelands".

The Namibia issue is also certain to influence the vote on September 6. If things are going badly at the end of August, the government could be the major loser. But if it looks as though the settlement is working—and coupled with related international recognition for the government's role in this—the NP will benefit.

In the end, though, the strategies of the three major groups contesting the elections will be based on the central issue of black-white relations, giving the voters the choice between white rule, reform without losing power, or a negotiated shaping of power without guaranteed white control.

The NP believes its combination of a tough security policy and a reformist image under De Klerk are—despite inflation, corruption and mismanagement—what most whites will want.

And the NP has been proved right in this before.

**\* 'Feuding' Resumes Between Eastern Cape Groups**  
34000544a Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL  
in English 12-18 May 89 p 4

[Article by Karen Evans and Justice Sigonyela in Port Elizabeth: "New Political Feuding Between UDF and Foe"]

[Text] Inter-organisational conflict is on the increase again in Uitenhage's townships, with the Ama-Afrika group labelling local United Democratic Front [UDF] affiliates as "criminals, hooligans and liars".

There has been a long-standing feud between the self-styled "Africanists" of Ama-Afrika and "Charterists" in the region. Several people in both camps died in battles in kwaNobuhle township in 1987. It was alleged at the time that Ama-Afrika members were collaborating with police in attacks on houses of UDF supporters.

Conflict has erupted once more in recent weeks, and members of UDF-aligned community organisations allege they have been the victims of several attacks.

Africanist leader Timothy Jantjie dismisses the claims, but says renewed tension is a result of Africanist gains in the area. Jantjie, who served a 20-year sentence on Robben Island, says recently-released UDF leaders have been shocked to discover how much Uitenhage has changed its political allegiance.

"The area is now Africanist," he said. "Those recently released are upset that we have taken the ground from under them. They are now trying to recover that ground."

Limekhaya High School, situated in Ama-Afrika "territory", has been a focal point for conflict. Members of the Uitenhage Students' Congress (Usco) say Charterism has majority support among pupils—a claim which Jantjie hotly denies.

He says trouble began when Usco chased members of the Pan-Africanist Students' Organisation (Paso) out of the school. "We went to plead with those hooligans not to chase Paso students out," he said. "But when our members got there, they were chased away."

"Our aim is to convince UDF members to join our ranks. We convince our opponents—we do not kill them. We therefore have no argument with the police or the UDF."

Sources in the community dispute this; however, accusing Paso of intimidating Usco members and applying pressure on them to join Paso. It is believed a member of a local community organisation was assaulted.

By contrast, Jantjie claims an Africanist youth, Mthetheli Nkokazi, was killed recently while on his way home from work. "He had recently converted to Africanism and was killed following a fight between him and his UDF friend," he said.

"The UDF ran to the police and said they were not involved. They were scared, but no Africanists retaliated."

Late last month a scuffle broke out at a local hotel where members of the rival ideological tendencies were socialising.

Members of the UDF-supporting groups declined to be interviewed this week, saying they did not want to jeopardise a new peace initiative.

Ama-Afrika was launched in December 1987, with the controversial Reverend Ebenezer Maqina as leader. Maqina was notorious because of his anti-UDF statements.

Ama-Afrika's current leaders distance themselves from Maqina and his followers.

It is rumoured in the townships around Uitenhage that Ama-Afrika is divided between pro-peace and pro-conflict elements. For example, supporters of the Azanian National Youth Unity, a national Africanist organisation, are thought to be in favour of an end to violence.—Pen

**\* JMC's Reportedly Fail To Control Townships**  
34000544b Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL  
in English 12-18 May 89 p 5

[Article by Gaye Davis]

[Excerpt] Despite their apparent sophistication, the Joint Management Centres (JMCs) are becoming less and less able to control South Africa's townships.

This is the view of Andrew Boraine, of the Johannesburg development agency, Planact, who was speaking on new trends in policing and security management in black townships at a University of Cape Town [UCT] Conference last weekend. The conference, hosted by UCT's Institute of Criminology, was on the theme of crime and state control.

JMCs have been set up to trouble-shoot in at least 34 townships identified in 1986 by the state as "high-risk" security areas. They are a key element in the National Security Management System (NSMS).

Boraine said it would be a mistake to regard the JMCs' "winning hearts and minds" strategy—which involves township upgrading—as being directed at all township residents.

"The upgrading strategy is deliberately selective, favouring a few at the expense of many," he said. "This is particularly evident in shack-settlement areas, where a selective allocation of scarce resources by the state can turn one side of the community against the other."

"The effect of the NSMS programme, in some areas at least, is to encourage the growth and co-option of various elites through the power of patronage, and at the same time, to neutralise or eliminate those who oppose the state."

But the NSMS was not able to operate exactly as intended, Boraine said. "State policies are replete with their own contradictions; they also face constant resistance from below."

Many of the upgrading programmes were associated by residents with repression and were rejected.

Township upgrading also had a limited effect because it was not linked to the question of black political rights in any real way. "Economic and social upgrading is seen by the state as a substitute for political representation."

Boraine said the success of current state strategies relied on reviving the system of black local authorities.

"Available evidence indicates that black town councils either still do not exist—many townships are run by white administrators—or are near collapse, as in Soweto."

The JMCs also faced renewed growth of organisation and resistance.

There was a "slow but steady" revival of civic and street-level community structures, while residents were adopting increasingly sophisticated strategies, such as negotiations with local councils on rent arrears. [passage omitted]

**\* Heunis' New Constitutional Plans Analyzed**  
34000541b Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL  
in English 12-18 May 89 p 13

[Article by Shaun MacKay of the Policy Research Unit at the South African Institute of Race Relations: "Heunis Made Simple"]

[Text] Many people have seen the new constitutional plans announced by Chris Heunis last week as a major shift in government policy and an indication of what to expect in the era of the new National Party [NP] leader, F. W. de Klerk.

Last Friday's announcement by Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis can be summed up in a phrase: give blacks a say in central government, but not enough to allow them to outvote whites.

Speaking in parliament last Friday, Heunis announced that the constitution would be changed to allow for:

- The participation of all political groups in the election of the state president;
- The representation of all political groups in the executive authority, which could be called the cabinet;
- A single legislative authority that would have powers over common national interests. This could be called a parliament or a congress and would be a structure in which numbers would not play a decisive role;
- Legislative and executive structures at various levels to control "own affairs" for political groups who so wished;
- A constitution based on federal principles but not simply a geographic federation.

Although these proposals are vague, they are consistent with resolutions adopted at the NP's federal congress in August 1986 and outlined by President P. W. Botha last year.

Perhaps the most significant feature of Heunis' proposals was the reference to a single legislative authority with powers over common national interests (general affairs). He intimated that it could be called "parliament", but it is unlikely to bear any resemblance to parliament as it now exists.

The structure Heunis is referring to is probably the one raised in a motion at the NP's 1986 federal congress: "a joint council of state or leader's council which would formulate policy over matters of common national interest (general affairs) by means of consensus".

The NP is hoping that its national negotiation forum (the National Council) will evolve into this body. It is therefore not envisaged as a directly elected body, but will consist of the leaders of the various communities, as represented in the various houses of parliament, as well as leaders of the non-independent homelands and African leaders from outside the homelands. It will be chaired by the state president.

Numbers will not matter on this council since it will be based on consensus (probably using the idea of concurrent majorities in which a decision cannot be taken unless all represented groups agree). This will effectively give smaller groups the same power as bigger groups.

The so-called "open group", made up of anyone who doesn't want to identify with any of the existing racial groups, could be easily accommodated in such a structure, even though its size could fluctuate from day to day as more people opted to join it.

Plans for the inclusion of Africans in the cabinet are already well advanced. The Constitution Second Amendment Bill now before parliament makes provision for this; there are also plans to re-introduce the post of prime minister (PM) who would then replace the state president as chairman of the cabinet. In his April 1988 proposals, President Botha suggested that the PM and his cabinet could be responsible for the day-to-day administrative running of the country and be appointed by the state president.

The electoral college which elects the state president will also be changed to accommodate Africans. The government is hoping that this will make the state president a symbol of unity, having been chosen by all sectors of the community.

However, the government is certain not to appoint sufficient Africans to the college to allow them to outvote whites. One suggestion has been to appoint one representative from each of the proposed regional legislatures for Africans—thus avoiding "swamping".

These legislatures, outlined in the Promotion of Political Participation Bill, will provide a forum for black control of "own affairs", currently handled by the provinces and the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning.

Africans in the non-independent homelands already have control over their own affairs by virtue of the fact that they have their own legislative assemblies. The "own affairs" of whites, Indians and coloureds will continue to be handled in their respective houses of



parliament. A fourth chamber for Africans is not on the cards because the government is attempting to move away from the present parliamentary system where Africans would upset the balance of power.

A restructured President's Council with Africans included in it has already been the subject of the most recent report by the council; however, even in the council, those involved in the planning of the new council suggest that Africans are likely to be allocated the seats now occupied by opposition parties, thus ensuring that the white majority party remains in control.

As Heunis indicated, many of these proposals will be subject to negotiation. But they are based on group rights, and that shows no sign of changing.

These proposals do, however, indicate a move away from a position where the NP sought to ensure the survival of whites as a group by dominating all constitutional structures to one in which whites seek to ensure their survival by ensuring that all groups have equal power in the system, regardless of numbers.

**\* Johannesburg's Suburbs Becoming 'Grey' Areas**  
34000540b Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
15 May 89 p 11

[Article by Helen Grange: "Movement Towards a Post-Apartheid Society"; first paragraph is THE STAR introduction]

[Text] Helen Grange reports on the quiet, spontaneous change presently occurring in ethnic patterns in Witwatersrand suburbs—an irreversible trend away from apartheid.

The irreversible progression towards a post-apartheid South Africa can be witnessed most clearly by the slow "greying" of white suburbs surrounding Johannesburg's inner core, much of which has gone unnoticed while the spotlight remains on Hillbrow and Mayfair.

Over recent years, most of Johannesburg's immediate suburbs have become "grey", in spite of the continued enforcement of the Group Areas Act.

And the process is speeding up in the light of the government's apparent leniency towards mixed areas, demonstrated in Hillbrow and Mayfair which accommodate an increasing black and coloured community.

In the ever-widening circles of mixed-race suburbs, the following areas are included: Belgravia, Judiths Paarl, Bez Valley, Joubert Park, Fairview, Troyeville, Braamfontein, Malvern, Pageview, Orange Grove, Observatory, Kensington, Yeoville, Bellevue, Berea, Bertrams and Houghton.

The fact that almost every suburb in greater Johannesburg has become a "grey area" to a greater or lesser extent seems to have been accepted to some degree by government authorities.

Chairman of Johannesburg's management committee Mr Jan Burger said recently: "For all practical purposes, apartheid is dead in this city. At this stage, the reality is that Hillbrow, Mayfair and several other suburbs are de facto mixed."

The spread of mixed suburbs is shown by the recent earmarking by the Free Settlement Board of Mayfair and two large tracts of northern Witwatersrand land as, probably, South Africa's first areas of mixed residential ownership.

However, apart from government moves towards opening areas to all races, grey suburbs are arising from the response to strong market forces, according to Mr Theo Coggin, director of the Institute for Race Relations.

"There is an immense demand by blacks and coloureds for housing, while there remains an oversupply of housing for whites. It is only natural that people will move to where housing is available.

"Land owners have responded to these market forces accordingly," he says.

Although blacks, coloureds and Indians initially infiltrated those areas which were least resistant to mixed living—namely Johannesburg's immediate suburbs and the "liberal" northern suburbs—mixed races can also be seen today in some of the southern suburbs, such as Rosettenville and La Rochelle.

Actstop spokesman Mr Mohammed Dangor says the housing market was forced to adapt to changing trends after the 1976 "chicken run", when many houses in white suburbs were left unoccupied.

"With seven million people short of housing in this country, it is inevitable that even the most conservative white suburbs with housing space will be infiltrated by people of other races," he said.

But according to Mr Johan Fick, chairman of the Department of Development Studies at Rand Afrikaans University, it is unlikely that most Johannesburg suburbs will follow the same pattern as Hillbrow and Mayfair, which have experienced a "scale tip" in terms of ethnic mix.

"Most other white suburbs accommodate a very small population of other ethnic groups, and as long as these suburbs remain predominantly white, even legal changes will have little impact," he says.

There was a natural tendency for people to live among their own, a phenomenon which had been illustrated in America where, if 12 to 20 percent of a white suburb became occupied by another ethnic group, whites would move out and the area would eventually be dominated by that group, he said.

The occurrence of a stable, fully integrated area over time was rare and it would be interesting to observe the outcome in areas such as Berea and Yeoville, where an increasing colour mix was becoming evident.

Mr Fick pointed out that the future of these areas would be determined by whether whites would begin to move out, leaving space for further infiltration.

In wealthy, upper class suburbs such as Houghton, however, the prospect of a significant ethnic mix coming about was remote, he said, considering the fact that blacks living in these areas belonged to a limited high-income group.

Mr Fick said even the complete abolition of the Group Areas Act would not cause a substantial change in current neighbourhood ethnic patterning.

"At present, neighbourhood patterns are developing spontaneously and once this process has started, little can be done to control it," he said.

**\* Black Middle-Class 'Hypocrites' Condemned**  
34000540a Johannesburg SOWETAN in English  
10 May 89 p 7

[Commentary by Sam Mabe: "Hypocrites Running Black Politics?"]

[Text] During the past few years I've seen a disturbing emergence of cadres bent on criticising the status quo while seeking glory for themselves.

They have no visible constituencies and they spend their lives jumping from one political meeting to another where they manufacture flowery political jargon which they use in condemning the system or "irrelevant" people.

They have doubtful political credentials and one wonders where they get powers to ordain people as relevant or irrelevant and what criteria they use.

Some are liars and hypocrites whose involvement in the struggle is motivated more by prospects of lining their political pockets than by concern for the interests of the masses.

They say only those things they believe their audiences would like to hear, or which will enhance their images.

#### Futile

We have been in the struggle for far too long. That we have not made much headway is because we have become conservative in our approach to the struggle.

We believe that traditional methods of struggle are the only methods that should be used, despite the futility of some of them.

We still cling to the belief that high-sounding rhetoric or well-articulated theories that are unaccompanied by action can free South Africa. We lie to ourselves and we don't want our lies to be corrected.

While colonialism and apartheid are the cause of the oppressive system under which we live, we nourish that system through lack of sincerity in what we do.

There are individuals and groupings who have the arrogance of assuming that they have all the solutions to the country's problems and that anybody who disagrees with them is an enemy of the struggle.

They spend time and energy condemning people for their political beliefs and antagonising potential allies in the struggle, instead of producing solutions.

They won't do more than just point fingers. They wait for something to happen in Pretoria and they unleash stinging condemnations.

They also watch out for those who oppose apartheid without conforming to conventional methods of the struggle or who do not wave party political flags. And they write them off as irrelevant.

A point they miss is that people who they think are relevant are regarded as irrelevant in other quarters.

#### Unity

Some adherents of the opposing ideologies do more in tearing each other to pieces than in fighting the system.

So, some people will oppose you not so much because they disagree with you, but because they perceive you to be representing the wrong ideological camp. That is why they clobber you if they disagree with you, but if they agree with you, they won't join you to solidify your initiatives in order to make progress.

Some don't want to be involved because they hate to leave the comfort of armchair criticism where they don't have to make decisions which can open them to repudiation.

Unfortunately, they are the ones with the loudest voices and who attract more attention than a number of other people who are more on the doing than on the talking side.

Some are gifted speakers who can move mountains with their oratory in condemning non-conformists or those they perceive as their political rivals. They are so good that they can talk you into retiring from the struggle if you are of a weak character.

I subscribe to the theory that opposition and proposition go hand in hand. If you oppose anything, follow up by proposing an alternative.

#### Counter

My analogy is that of a speaker moving a motion in a meeting. If you disagree with his motion, you don't only spend half your lifetime reciting your reasons for disagreement with it: you move a counter-motion. If you don't, the motion on the floor will and must be carried.



**Direction**

It seems some people don't understand what the role of leadership in the struggle is. If we believe that some people lack direction or are irrelevant, the duty of good leadership is to guide them and show them the way—not to denounce them. What is the point of preaching to the converted only and writing off people who need to be converted or enlightened?

Functions of doctors are to heal the sick, not to consign them to the morgue and to concentrate their efforts on healthy people. I thought it took commonsense for one to understand that political power will be more effective only if underpinned by a variety of other power structures. This is the message we preach to 1.2 million people who read *SOWETAN* every day.

Nation Building is not an organisation. It can therefore not be equated with any political movement or organisation. Once you do that, you will have all sorts of distortions in trying to measure its successes. We merely share ideas that can help in organising the community and in solidifying structures of resistance and of self-development.

What we preach is only part of the solution. We are not re-inventing the wheel as some people have sought to suggest...we are spinning it—setting it in motion.

There is no programme in this country which on its own can be capable of solving all our problems. Hence, no programme should be viewed in isolation from all other initiatives.

**\* Japan Importing Gold, Platinum 'Indirectly'**  
34000541a Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English  
9 May 89 p 1

[Text] Tokyo—Japanese companies were using third countries as channels to reduce direct imports from SA [South Africa] and avert criticism that Japan's trade supported apartheid, trade experts and anti-apartheid activists said yesterday.

An activist said Japanese imports from SA had only fallen because it imported SA gold and platinum indirectly through third countries such as Switzerland, Britain and France.

Foreign Ministry officials emphasised the government opposed apartheid but said there was no legal way to prevent companies from using third countries as conduits for SA products.

In 1987, Japan was Pretoria's No 1 trading partner, surpassing the US and West Germany. As a result, the Japanese came under heavy criticism for giving economic support to apartheid.

The government in early 1988 asked companies to practise self-restraint in trade with SA and then was pleased when trade figures in January showed Japan was no longer SA's biggest trading partner.

Japan's two-way trade with SA in 1988 declined 3.5 percent from 1987 to \$3.98bn. But detailed statistics showed the drop in overall trade was largely due to a drastic decline in imports of SA precious metals.

Although exports to SA grew 9.8 percent in 1988 from the previous year, imports from SA fell 14.5 percent, due to a 40.7 percent decline in the dollar value of platinum imports and an 84.3 percent drop in the dollar value of gold imports.

Experts and activists, closely following the controversy, said Japan only shifted its source of platinum and gold from SA to third countries, many of which imported those precious metals from SA.

And customs clearance statistics showed Japan's imports of gold and platinum from Britain, Switzerland, France, West Germany and the US jumped.

"Neither Britain nor Switzerland produces gold or platinum," said Yoko Kitazawa, an author who has also researched Japanese uranium purchases from southern Africa. "It is obvious Japan is changing labels of SA gold and platinum to those of Britain and Switzerland when those precious metals go to exchanges in Zurich and London, and registering them as British and Swiss gold and platinum."—AP-DJ.

**\* Newly Launched Education Body Detailed**  
34000544c Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English  
16 May 89 p 6

[Article by Sam Mabe: "Hand-Picked Members Snag Launch of New Education Body"]

[Text] The launch of the newly-structured National Council for Education and Training which takes place in Pretoria today, will be interesting in many ways.

In terms of amendments made to the Education and Training Act of 1979, the new body will have representatives from parents who will constitute a third of the total membership of 24.

This is intended to give parents a say in the body that advises the Government on education policy for blacks. But not all parents are altogether impressed with the way the body is structured.

Of the eight regions that will be represented in the body, one of them, the Johannesburg region, is going to be conspicuous by its absence when members will be meeting the Minister of Education and Training and of Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

Thirteen chairmen of area committees in the region, which comprises Soweto and Alexandra and, representing 330 schools, decided they would not participate in the body after reaching a stalemate during a two hour meeting they held with Deputy Minister of Education and Training, Mr Sam de Beer, in Johannesburg last Friday.

Their differences with the Minister centred around the involvement of nominated members of the council, drawn from current and former DET [Department of Education and Training] employees, mostly school inspectors.

Another argument against the council was that the Government did not canvas parents' views on how the body was to be structured.

Their fear in operating within the structure in its present form is that despite the fact that their role is only advisory, they would in the eyes of the community take blame for unpopular government policies on education.

The parents started punching holes on the body on March 18 this year, the day they were to have elected a representative into it.

They had been given less than a week's notice to attend a meeting at the Johannesburg regional director's offices where elections were to take place.

After their initial differences with the regional director, Mr Peet Struwig, they sent a memorandum to the Minister requesting that he call a meeting with them to discuss the "serious flaws" in the constitution of the new body.

At Friday's meeting they told the Minister that it called for courage for them to have agreed to involve themselves with government-created structures.

"We came in because we were forced by that parental instinct that demands of us parents to play a part in the mechanics that shape our children's destiny. We are forced to come in by our love for our children.

"We are in because of our love for South Africa and its people—above all, its future. We want to build bridges, not walls," a spokesman for the group told the Minister.

They could not, however, see their way clear to sitting on the same table with people whose loyalty was questionable. They said the whole system would lose its credibility because of the role of nominated members who were drawn from people suspected to be allies of the DET.

#### Mandate

The Minister argued that education policy was drawn by politicians who relied heavily on the advice of education experts. This was the role council nominees were going to play, he said.

The parents countered by saying that it was not the involvement of educationists they were opposed to, but how their involvement came about.

An argument they raised which seemed to make a lot of sense was that if there were educationists who were committed to serving the black community, their commitment would have to be tested by the community itself.

"They would have to demonstrate their commitment by facing the community and asking for a mandate to serve them.

"They would then be elected on merit in the same way that we were elected at our respective schools where we serve as chairmen of management councils. There are many educationists who we could have elected into this body had we been given the opportunity," the parents said.

Another reason for rejecting the council was that if one person is to be elected into the body from the Johannesburg region, he would not be in a position to sufficiently represent the interests of all parents in Soweto and Alexandra.

The feeling was that he would be involved in discussing matters with little relevance to Soweto as the council dealt with national education issues, including those affecting universities and technikons.

"We would be happier to have all 13 of us dealing directly with the Minister on matters affecting the Johannesburg region which we understand better because we are in contact with actors in the education arena," commented one parent.

#### Adamant

The Friday meeting ended abruptly after the Minister said it had taken a long time to form the body and that it could not be dismantled so suddenly. He appealed to parents to get into the body and to raise their reservations from within.

The parents were, however, adamant that they would not go in. But their refusal to serve in the national body did not altogether mark the end of their involvement in their children's education.

They were not going to give up what they already had. They said that they would serve at management council and area committee level, where there was "a measure of democracy in how they got involved."

They would also reserve the right to communicate directly with the Minister on matters affecting the Johannesburg region.

## Angola

**Nation's Membership in IMF Approved**  
*MB1506054889 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
2238 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] Johannesburg June 14, SAPA—Angola's request to become a member of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), has been accepted, SABC's [South African Broadcasting Corporation] Africa desk reports.

The IMF's administrative council approved the Angolan demand, making it its 152nd member of the financial institution.

The United States had originally been opposed to Angola's joining the IMF but had later retracted its veto. The official announcement of Angola's membership to the IMF will be made in September during the IMF annual assembly.

Angola's contribution to the IMF budget will be very low—0.007 per cent. Angola is currently going through an economic crisis. Its foreign debt amounts to 3000 million dollars.

**Defense, Security Council Economic Body Meets**  
*MB1506090689 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese*  
1900 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] The defense and security council economic commission that has met in Luanda examined the \$75-million credit agreement signed with Brazil and the EEC for the Lobito corridor.

The commission members also heard reports on lines of credit, oil-sale contracts, (?debt) rescheduling with the Kingdom of Spain, and [words indistinct] in hotels.

The commission also approved the strategy of [words indistinct] financial operation and financial draft plan for the 2d half of this year. The commission, which was chaired by Angolan head of state Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, recommended that greater attention be given to the operation of the productive sector.

On the completion of [word indistinct] buildings in Luanda, the commission decided to involve the relevant state organs in this sector.

The participants also learned about a lawsuit concerning the rice carried by the vessel "Ganga," which resulted in the Angolan Government receiving compensation totaling \$1.4 million.

**UNITA Claims FAPLA Using 'Chemical Bombs'**  
*MB1306083189 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance*  
*of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern Africa*  
0500 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] Two MiG-23 aircraft bombed at length Cangala and (Bessenguele) villages [name of province not given] on 11 June, killing many civilians. Twelve hours after the bombing, many people began to vomit and become unconscious. This indicates that the enemy has once again used chemical bombs. Three medical teams from our health services have left for the site and are assessing the bomb's massive effects.

## Botswana

**Zimbabweans' Refugee Status Withdrawn**  
*MB0806180089 Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS*  
*in English 25 May 89 p 4*

[“Announcement by the government of the Republic of Botswana, the government of the Republic of Zimbabwe and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees regarding the status of Zimbabwean refugees in Botswana”; numbers as published]

[Text] The Zimbabwean refugee community in Botswana is hereby informed that after careful consideration and in consultation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the government of the Republic of Botswana and the government of the Republic of Zimbabwe have agreed that Botswana, in accordance with Article IC (5) of the 1951 Geneva Convention will, with effect from today, no longer recognise anyone from Zimbabwe as a refugee.

2. Those Zimbabweans currently living in Botswana as refugees are, therefore, advised to immediately register for repatriation with the Branch Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Gaborone or with authorities at the Dukwi Refugee Settlement for immediate return to Zimbabwe.

3. Only those attending the various vocational training institutions and the University of Botswana will, unless they elect otherwise, be allowed to continue and finish their programmes with existing sponsorships.

4. Anyone in doubt as to what to do or where to go should contact UNHCR, the Botswana Council for Refugees or the Office of the Zimbabwe High Commissioner immediately to get the necessary assistance. The duration of this exercise is three (3) months up to and including 31 July 1989.

5. It should be emphasised that anyone found after 31 July 1989 without proper documents will be dealt with according to the relevant immigration laws of Botswana as he/she will no longer be able to avail himself/herself the status of a refugee.

Office of the President Office of the President



Gaborone 28 April 1989 Harare 28 April 1989

## **Mozambique**

**Soviet Envoy Confirms Adamishin-R. Botha Meeting**  
*MB1606113589 Maputo in English to Southern Africa*  
1100 GMT 16 Jun 89

[Text] The ambassador of the Soviet Union in Maputo, Nicolay Dybenko, says the MNR [National Resistance Movement] bandits do not deserve to be treated like human beings. Mr Dybenko was speaking to journalists at a news conference in Maputo. He expressed his country's solidarity with the government and people of Mozambique in their struggle for peace in the country.

The ambassador says he does not think it is necessary to have contacts with the MNR. He also expressed support for Mozambique's peace moves in southern Africa.

In an exclusive interview with the Mozambique News Agency, the Soviet ambassador confirmed that the Soviet Union's deputy foreign minister, Anatoliy Adamishin, held a meeting in Maputo on 23 March with the South African foreign minister, Roelof Botha. He said the meeting was at the request of the Mozambican president, Joaquim Chissano. The ambassador said during the meeting Mr Adamishin insisted that South Africa should stop all support for the MNR bandits. He provided Mr Botha with proof that South Africa continued to support the terrorists.

Mr Dybenko says President Chissano was briefed about the meeting the following day, adding that the meeting was to satisfy the interests of the Mozambican Government.

As to whether the Soviet Union would participate in negotiations on ending the war in Mozambique, as Mr Botha had suggested in February, Mr Dybenko said before taking part in such talks, the Soviet Union would await a request from President Chissano.

## **Namibia**

### **Repatriation of Exiles, Refugees Continues**

**Airlift Delays Not Threatening Poll**  
*MB1406094589 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
0935 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] Windhoek, June 14, SAPA—A United Nations spokesman, Mr Fred Eckhard, today dismissed as "premature" news reports that delays in completing the airlift of 41,000 Namibian refugees threatened the target date of November 1 for the holding of the elections.

"This is inconsistent with what I reported yesterday," he said.

Mr Eckhard told a media briefing in Windhoek yesterday that while the flights planned for the first week of the repatriation process "had seemed a little ambitious" and had been scaled back, it in no way suggested the "overall schedule cannot be adhered to."

Mr Eckhard told SAPA today it was much too early after two days to make predictions about delays in the election date which was still more than four months away.

"We continue to be optimistic. We can do it."

He said by the end of the first week the UN would be in a better situation to assess the situation. On the first two days of the six-week repatriation programme the UN had brought home to Namibia 991 exiles and refugees from neighbouring countries, he said.

"I think everything has gone smoothly so far and without incident."

The returnees passed through immigration and customs formalities in about the same time as ordinary travellers.

The operation was proceeding at 50 percent of the schedule at present, but the UN planned to speed it up to 100 percent after the "kinks had been ironed out" in the first week.

Difficulties at the point of departure of the refugees and mechanical problems with one charter aircraft caused the delay in the first two days.

Returnees had landed at two of the designated entry points at Windhoek and Ondangwa in the north on Monday [12 June] and Tuesday.

No scheduled charter flights had landed at Grootfontein, the third entry point, as yet and the reason for that delay was not known, Mr Eckhard said.

**UN Official Updates Refugee Figures**  
*MB1406122789 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
1156 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] Windhoek June 14 SAPA—Discussions were taking place between South African authorities and the Botswana Government concerning approximately 40,000 Hereros who fled across the border from Namibia into Botswana early this century, a United Nations spokesman, Mr Fred Eckhard, said in Windhoek today.

Replying to a question, Mr Eckhard said given the amount of time they had been out of the country "it is doubtful they would qualify as refugees" and he understood the matter was being discussed.

Thousands of Hereros crossed into Botswana during hostilities with German forces during the German colonial administration of the territory which ended in 1915.

Mr Eckhard told a media briefing the first flight scheduled to land at Grootfontein, airlifting refugees and exiles from Zambia, was due in at Grootfontein this morning, but there was no confirmation of the number of passengers.

Several hundred Namibians (approximate number of passengers in brackets) were expected today in the UN High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR] repatriation programme that began on Monday [12 June].

The first flight at 1330 from Luanda to Windhoek (150), 1400 Lubango to Windhoek (90), 1400 Luanda to Ondangua (100) and the last flight from Angola today at 1430 from Lubango to Ondangua (100).

Monday's arrivals included flights from Lusaka to Windhoek (147), Luanda to Ondangua (84), Luanda to Windhoek (131), Lubango to Ondangua (94) and Lubango-Windhoek (109).

On Tuesday two flights from Luanda landed at Ondangua (102) and Windhoek (135), while 116 passengers from Lubango arrived at Ondangua and 73 at Windhoek.

Asked about the skilled Namibians amongst the returnees, Mr Eckhard said, according to completed registration forms, three doctors, 11 nurses, six health personnel, nine teachers, 121 students, five secretaries, an economist, 16 social workers and 11 administration officials arrived home on Monday.

Mr Eckhard confirmed he had heard reports of a group of Namibians on their way back home from Lubango in southern Angola by car and on foot and that UNHCR officials were investigating the report.

**Returnee Figure 1,557 on 14 Jun**  
*MB1506132189 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
1124 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] Windhoek June 15 SAPA—The arrival of 566 Namibian exiles and refugees to Windhoek and Ondangua yesterday brought to 1,557 the number of returnees during the first three days of the United Nations repatriation programme, a UN spokesman, Mr Fred Eckhard, said in Windhoek today.

Four passenger flights, including one scheduled for Grootfontein yesterday, are due in today from Zambia and Angola.

Mr Eckhard said eight returnees to the Dobra reception centre near Windhoek had left immediately after registration on Monday [12 June]. These included five political leaders and a family of three.

The UN had also started on Monday with radio broadcasts on the South-West African Broadcasting Corporation informing the public of UN functions in the territory.

The five minute broadcasts in English and Afrikaans were also being translated into other languages.

**Medical Entry Requirements Noted**  
*MB1506151489 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
1444 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] Windhoek June 15 SAPA—Bulk consignments of medicines not registered before being shipped to Namibia would be confiscated at entry points, a spokesman for the administrator-general's office, Mr Eberhard Hofmann, said in Windhoek today.

He told a media briefing one such case had already occurred but he had no further details.

Regarding provisions of the agreement between the administrator-general's office and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on returnees entering the country, he said everybody would be required to produce a valid yellow fever certificate.

"No exceptions are allowed on that score."

He said while there was no screening for AIDS for returnees, identified cases would be offered treatment and added to the national statistic. Namibia had a national advisory committee which was attending to acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

Mr Hofmann pointed out there was no compulsory reporting of AIDS cases in Namibia as was done elsewhere in Africa, and which was strongly recommended by the World Health Organisation.

He reiterated no political activities were allowed in or around designated entry points for returnees and at reception centres.

"Where violations do take place the necessary steps are being taken so that these provisions will be observed."

Mr Hofmann said, in reply to a question, negotiations were underway on a bill of fundamental rights to be promulgated in due course in consultation with the UN special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

This bill would replace Namibia's first bill of fundamental rights which fell away at the end of February with the repeal of proclamation R101 of 1985 under which the former transitional government of national unity was established.

**SWAPO Denies Plans for Attacking RSA Bases**  
*MB1406155589 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English*  
12 Jun 89 p 1

[Text] SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] has totally denounced as false and malicious the Pretoria government's new claims that the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), SWAPO's military



wing, was planning to attack South African [RSA] military bases in Namibia between June 15 and 20. He also confirmed that UNIN [UN Institute for Namibia] chief, Hage Geingob, would return to Namibia on June 18.

SWAPO secretary general, Andimba Toivo ja Toivo, also described as 'a malicious claim and yet another lie' Pretoria claim that it had discovered arms caches at Ruacana, allegedly hidden by PLAN combatants.

He said that these allegations coming at this time were aimed at delaying or preventing the imminent return of SWAPO leaders and members from exile with the objective of undermining SWAPO's effective participation in the election process.

He however declared that SWAPO leaders and Namibians in exile will definitely begin returning this month 'never mind what happens'.

Ja Toivo denied SWAPO responsibility for the arms caches, claiming that the South African Government itself may have planted the caches to implicate SWAPO and thereby sabotage the independence process.

He went on to allege that SA [South African] troops were being infiltrated into Angola and would return to Namibia posing as SWAPO guerrillas. Actions committed by this group in northern Namibia, would then be blamed on PLAN combatants, Ja Toivo added.

SWAPO, he continued, was committed to the implementation of the settlement plan and would go ahead with repatriation, and would also start sending its exiled leadership to Namibia "never mind what happens". He said that "we are not going to be intimidated by racist South Africa. We have no intention of sabotaging Resolution 435". He confirmed the advance group of SWAPO officials including officials led by Dr Nicky Iyambo would arrive today. High ranking leaders and officials, including the SWAPO election director, Mr Hage Geingob, would leave on June 8 for Namibia.

**SWAPO Demands Intelligence Act's Repeal**  
MB1406113089 Windhoek *TIMES OF NAMIBIA*  
in English 9 Jun 89 p 2

[Text] The "security police" are still able to operate freely, opening mail and intercepting telephone calls in spite of recent changes to the law.

SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] in a press statement last night expressed shock about this and demanded the immediate and full repeal of the National Intelligence Act and certain sections of the Post Office Act.

"There is no place for such surreptitious information-gathering in the context of a free and fair election," said the statement issued jointly by SWAPO election director Hage Geingob and deputy head of administration Anton Lubowski.

SWAPO also objected to the failure of the Amnesty Proclamation to include an immunity from civil claims arising out of criminal offences covered by the amnesty.

"It will be impossible for our people to feel completely free to return safely to their homeland."

The party was also concerned over the fact that amnesty will only be available to Namibians returning through designated entry points.

"It should continue to be available to those who may re-enter the country after the entry points cease to operate."

Other point of "grave concern" which SWAPO mentioned were:

- The limited amendments to the Publications Act, which would not unban many of their publications, nor prevent similar bannings in future.
- The Police Act still inhibited the publication of allegations about improper police activity, for which many Namibians are still facing charges.
- The Administrator General has not yet acted against the State monopoly of the broadcast media.
- Ethnic separation stipulated by AG 8 was not sufficiently dismantled, along with the fact that the Rehoboth Gebiet's "self-government" laws were not repealed.

**SWAPO Clarifies Stand on ANC Bases, Economy**  
MB1406113289 Windhoek *THE NAMIBIAN* in English  
12 Jun 89 p 6

[Text] "SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] believes in socialism. But we are also pragmatists. We know that at the moment the economic realities call for a mixed economy ... There will be no wholesale nationalisation (without) full and fair compensation."

So said SWAPO Secretariat member Anton Lubowski, who is also deputy head of administration for the SWAPO election directorate, in a speech to the Young Presidents' Organisation (YPO) delivered in Stellenbosch.

The YPO is an international body whose members must have become chief executives of substantial companies before they turned 40.

Mr Lubowski said SWAPO will use central planning to determine national priorities and to co-ordinate economic development—not to impose rigid controls that might strangle the economy.

But a SWAPO government will stay in firm control of the economy “to ensure that our people’s basic grievances are redressed.

“Racial discrimination will be abolished and economic opportunities equalised,” Mr Lubowski predicted, adding that this was not only just, but necessary to ensure peace and stability.

On SWAPO policy toward South Africa, he explained that the party will “join the international community in vigorously condemning apartheid” and though it will not permit ANC [African National Congress] military bases here, it will give the ANC political, diplomatic and moral support.

“However, South African investors will still be welcome, as long as they are prepared to deal with us as honestly as we will deal with them, and if they practically implement non-discriminatory business practices,” Mr Lubowski asserted.

There could be no budging on the issue of Walvis Bay either. Both because it is essential to Namibia’s economy, because it could serve as a base for South African destabilisation, and because it is an essential link in SWAPO’s envisaged addition to the southern African region’s transport network.

Stressing the artificiality and contrived nature of Namibia’s food, retail, mining and fishing industries’ dependence on South Africa, Mr Lubowski declared: “We have been made to be an economic captive of South Africa.”

An essential step in breaking out of that condition, he believes, is leaving the Rand Monetary Area and issuing a Namibian currency “as soon as possible” after independence.

“However, this does not mean that we intend to try to trap capital with overly stringent exchange control regulations,” he qualified. “We plan to impose fair and reasonable regulations on foreign exchange because we have confidence in the economy of a future Namibia and its ability to attract capital.”

Namibia’s position in the South African Customs Union will also be reassessed, but independent Namibia will certainly join the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference and possibly the Preferential Trade Area.

Reform and “in some cases” replacement of statutory financial institutions is also on the agenda. Mr Lubowski named several as having a poor record: the First National

Development Corporation, the Land Bank, the South-West African Building Society and the National Building and Investment Corporation were those he named.

He criticised the latter two for having an exclusively urban orientation, which helped to maintain the inequalities between urban and rural development. The banking industry will also come under scrutiny. Banks operating in Namibia may be required to incorporate locally with some local share-holding.

Overall, social justice will be guiding principle. Training black Namibians to break the white stranglehold on skills, economic diversification and industries which valorised the country’s raw materials will also be encouraged, Mr Lubowski concluded.

**30 Japanese ‘Experts’ To Join UN Election Team**  
*OW1406094289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0907 GMT 14 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO—Japan will send a group of 30 election management experts to Namibia to join a U.N. team to supervise elections for congressional members to enact its constitution, Home Affairs Ministry sources said Wednesday [14 June].

The dispatch of such experts was requested by the United Nations in May through the Foreign Ministry, the sources said.

Namibia, under the rule of South Africa since 1920, will become an independent state in 1990 under a December 1988 accord among South Africa, Angola and Cuba.

The United Nations, which fully supports its independence, inaugurated a support group in April, called the U.N. Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG).

The UNTAG is composed of a 22-nation, 4,550-member military division in charge of patrolling the border and a 20-nation, 1,300-member civilian division which is to supervise the upcoming elections.

Since the Japanese Constitution prohibits the dispatch of armed forces overseas, Japan will cooperate with the civilian division, the sources said.

They said the 30-member group will be composed of 20 officials from local governments and five each from the Home Affairs and Foreign Ministries.

**‘Tremendous Challenge’ of Refugees’ Return Noted**  
*MB1406101289 Windhoek TIMES OF NAMIBIA in English 12 Jun 89 p 1*

[Text] The homecoming today of the first of thousands of Namibian refugees marks a poignant and momentous day in our country history.

While their arrival will open up many problems on both a personal and national scale, today is essentially a day for rejoicing.

Namibians are coming home!

It cannot be anything other than an emotionally charged occasion.

Many have never seen their home country before; others have been away for decades; many will have been physically or psychologically maimed; others suffered brutalities; many Namibians lost their lives—on both sides; some will never see the loved faces of family members again.

Whether at home or abroad, all will undoubtedly have suffered in one way or another.

Equally Namibia has suffered through their absence.

Their return will not be easy. Not on a personal level, nor on a national level.

Many adjustments will have to be made. For many memories may be too sharp and too bitter to erase.

The impact on the country's social structure will pose a tremendous challenge.

Whatever our political affiliations or fears, our fellow Namibians must be given the warmest and most generous of welcomes.

Their reintegration into society should be everyone's concern.

Although a hard, and seemingly inevitable bitter election struggle lies ahead today should be a mark of hope as Namibia looks to a new future.

The battle for votes appears set to become as divisive as anything else Namibia has had to face in the past.

At heart at least, Namibians **MUST** start thinking of reconciliation—not an easy concept—and the restructuring of their war-torn society.

The return of Namibia's refugees offers that chance, and will be a test of the true patriotism of all Namibians.

**Team To Visit Luanda Hydroelectric Project**  
*MB1206073389 Windhoek Domestic Service in Afrikaans*  
0600 GMT 12 Jun 89

[Text] A team of experts under the leadership of Mr Pola Brand, managing director of SWAWK [South-West African Electricity Corporation], leaves for Angola today to resume talks on the revival of the Ruacana hydroelectric scheme. The visit follows recent talks in Windhoek

with an Angolan delegation during which the Angolan Government gave permission to proceed with the project. Work on the project stopped about 15 years ago with the outbreak of hostilities in southern Angola.

During the talks in Windhoek it was revealed that equipment at the (Gol) dam in southern Angola had been damaged. It was decided to determine the extent of the damage, for the hydroelectric scheme cannot function without water from the storage dam. The investigation team will visit the dam and later hold talks in Luanda with Angolan Government officials.

A spokesman for the South African Government has said that the possibility of obtaining assistance from Western countries to repair the damage, which could cost several million rands, is being considered. The Angolan Government has indicated that it is not in a position to meet the cost of repairs.

### **Zambia**

**Kaunda Orders E. Province Foreigners To Leave**  
*MB1406184489 Lusaka Domestic Service in English*  
1800 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] President Kaunda today ordered the immediate purge of foreigners who have flooded the Eastern Province, plundering the rhino and elephant for their horns and mining precious stones. The president gave the directive when he opened the Eastern Province party conference in Katete.

He said the foreigners were doing great harm to the country by robbing the nation of its wealth. Dr Kaunda accused some Zambians, including party officials and traditional rulers, of harboring the aliens, some of whom have contracted marriages of convenience just to enable them to carry out their shoddy deals more freely.

**\* Blast in Residential Area Near ANC Houses**  
*34000471c Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English*  
27 Apr 89 p 1

[Text] A powerful explosion partially damaged a wall fence and shattered window panes of houses nearby in Lusaka's Emmasdale area on Tuesday night.

The explosion caused by a device placed near houses believed to be owned by the African National Congress (ANC) and some Zambians occurred around 20.30 hours and was heard as far as five kilometres away.

Secretary of State for Defence and Security Cde Alex Shapi, confirmed the incident, and said there were no casualties. Investigations have been launched.

He condemned it as a cowardly act which was "obviously the work of enemies," and appealed to Zambians to be vigilant and report any suspicious people to police, to avoid chaos.



ANC spokesman Cde Tom Sebina, also confirmed the incident and said several window panes had been shattered. But he stressed that the property was not owned by ANC. The ANC owned a clinic across the road from where the device was placed by unknown people.

Cde Shapi, meanwhile, warned that unless there was close liaison between ANC and Zambian security forces, similar incidents would escalate in Lusaka.

He said experts had gone to the scene to determine the type of material used in the blast.

He called upon ANC cadres to heed their president, Cliver Tambo's advice for cooperation in the wake of South African infiltration of the movement.

"South Africa is busy in the Frontline states hunting ANC so that it could take the chance of eliminating some of its leaders," he said.

Cde Shapi said he was concerned because Zambian lives and property would be destroyed.

He called on the ANC to root out enemy agents if the struggle was to be effective.

**\* Grey Zulu Blames South Africa for Bombings**  
34000471a Lusaka *TIMES OF ZAMBIA* in English  
12 May 89 p 1

[Text] Party Secretary-General Cde Grey Zulu has told incompetent ward chairmen to resign because they retard development.

Those who did not leave voluntarily should be "helped to resign, in other words disciplinary action should be taken against them."

Closing the 10th Southern Province Party Conference at David Livingstone teachers training college on Wednesday evening, Cde Zulu said ward chairmen were essential in effective Party organisation. "Where they are weak and ineffective, operations of the party in the area are also rendered weak," he added.

Stressing the importance of ward chairmen, Cde Zulu said: "The ward chairman is one of the pillars of the party leadership and administration, it is upon him that the party depends to a very great extent for implementation of policies at grassroots level."

Referring to the recent bomb blasts in the tourist capital which claimed four lives, he said racist South Africa [RSA] had managed to penetrate the town because of the weakness of the party.

He called for alertness and concerted efforts to strengthen the party machinery to prevent further bombings.

"The recent bomb explosions in the province should give us more vigour to strengthen our party in order to expose the enemy because they capitalised on loopholes."

Explaining the formation of the party control commission, he said it was necessitated by past experiences which showed that party policies, plans, directives and programmes were not executed.

It would monitor the work of the party, government and parastatal bodies and ensure that policies, decisions, plans, directives and programmes were implemented.

**\* Two Bomb Scares in Lusaka Reported**  
34000471b Lusaka *ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL* in English  
10 May 89 p 1

[Excerpt] Services at the Lusaka main post office were disrupted for about two hours yesterday following a bomb scare in the morning during which the building was evacuated.

The post office remained closed for 08 hours to 10 hours during which bomb disposal experts searched the building.

According to post office workers there was an anonymous call that in the morning a bomb had been planted in the building and could go off at any time.

Immediately after receiving the call, bomb disposal experts were alerted and postal workers who were in the building at the time the call was received before the 08.00 hours opening time were evacuated from the building.

Workers and customers wishing to enter the building were barred from doing so by plain clothes security officers, while the bomb experts searched the building for the explosive device.

One worker who did not want to be named said he and his colleagues were told to leave their offices while the bomb experts went through the building floor by floor.

As the experts combed the building, a large crowd of workers and onlookers gathered outside the post office.

Later security men informed the workers that no bomb had been found and told them it was safe for services to be opened to the public.

Lusaka police chief Zunga Siakalima said that he had not been briefed on the matter and said this was maybe because no device had been found.

This is the second bomb scare in the past week.

An anonymous caller last Wednesday caused panic at Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation (ZNBC) in Kitwe when he said a bomb had been planted somewhere within the studios.

The caller who said he was telephoning from the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (PTC) first asked for particular ZNBC workers who have since been transferred to Lusaka before asking for another who is based in Kitwe, but had already left the premises.

Police later sent bomb disposal experts to the studios and a thorough check of the premises later revealed nothing. [passage omitted]

**\* 7,300 Namibian Refugees To Return Home**  
34000472b Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English  
4 Apr 89 p 1

[Text] An estimated 7,300 Namibian refugees are to be repatriated to their country between May and June to participate in the independence preparations which began on Saturday, Home Affairs parliamentary secretary Cde Inyambo Yeta said in Lusaka yesterday.

The refugees would be flown to Namibia in chartered planes but the total cost of the exercise would be borne by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).

The repatriation is expected to begin in early May but could be extended to June.

Cde Yeta could not give the total cost because figures were still being computed.

Registration of Namibians has now been launched.

Cde Yeta said the Namibians would be flown out of the country using Zambian planes that would be hired by the UNHCR.

SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] is favoured to win elections in Namibia which are scheduled for November.

The ZCTU [Zambia Congress of Trade Unions] has strongly condemned the killing of eight Namibians by South Africa on Saturday at a beer shop in Windhoek.

In a telex message to President Kaunda as chairman of the Frontline states, ZCTU general-secretary Cde Newsteadimba said in Kitwe the Zambian workers and the labour movement were greatly concerned over the dangerous developments within the Namibian borders.

He said the Pretoria regime intended to fool the world by claiming innocence of its manoeuvres to sabotage the independence of Namibians.

**\* Economic Official Rejects Currency Devaluation**  
34000473a Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English  
13 Apr 89 p 1

[Text] A senior government economist has dismissed devaluation of the Kwacha as a major component of economic structural adjustment in Zambia.

Cde Denis Chiwele, Chief Economist at the Prices and Incomes Commission said the economy had certain structural rigidities that did not create benefits from devaluation of the Kwacha.

He was speaking during a monthly meeting of the Economics Association of Zambia on Tuesday night when he dismissed an argument by a University of Zambia lecturer Dr Dieter Orlowski that devaluation of the Kwacha could enhance Zambia's economic structural adjustment.

Cde Chiwele noted that although devaluation encouraged increased exports and discouraged imports in many economies it did not have a similar effect in Zambia.

Cde Chiwele noted that in the past devaluation of the Kwacha has led to an immediate rise in prices of all commodities including those that did not have an import component, leading to devastating socioeconomic implications.

But Dr Orlowski's contention is that devaluation did not stimulate inflation if all economic indicators were considered.

He said only those with easy access to foreign exchange opposed devaluation and supported controls of prices as they had the Kwacha and contacts for buying essential commodities.

Meanwhile, Kasama District Council has fixed new meat and fish prices in butcheries and markets in a bid to arrest the rising prices for the two commodities during the past few weeks which has brought an outcry from the public.

District Executive Secretary Major Emmanuel Chisha announced the council's move on Tuesday night at a reception to mark the end of World Health Day.

He said council staff had been posted at butcheries and markets to enforce the new prices which had recently been ignored.—ZANA

**\* Fuel Shortage Affects Three Major Cities**  
34000472a Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English  
4 May 89 p 1

[Text] Panic-stricken motorists in all three major cities of Kitwe, Lusaka and Ndola yesterday formed long queues at filling stations as the fuel shortage spread.



In Lusaka, minibuses and taxis and other motorists queued up as early as 09.00 hours at most filling stations where petrol was still available.

At Ashy's service station on Cairo road a long queue caused a traffic jam as scores of motorists tried to get fuel which was being rationed to only up to one full tank a vehicle.

There were fears fuel would run out altogether.

In Kitwe, the shortage entered its second day although one filling station said 12,400 litres of diesel was available.

A spokesman at Sundat said 12,000 litres of diesel were delivered on Tuesday evening and at Commercial Motors a consignment was being expected today.

The crisis has crippled public transport.

But Government assured the nation that gutted Ndola Indeni oil refinery had now been fully repaired and normal fuel supplies would resume shortly.

Oil marketing companies have been urged to despatch 1,250 cubic metres of premium petrol every five days while other users have been told not to panic because stocks were sufficient.

Minister of Power, Transport and Communications Brigadier-General Enos Haimbe told a Press briefing in Lusaka yesterday the refinery had been fully repaired and experts were satisfied with the work done.

Cde Haimbe said the damage caused to Indeni by the fire had necessitated reduction of allocations of premium fuel from 350 cubic metres a day to 200 which had now been raised to 250 a day for five-day intervals.

There was no rationing of other products and as such "any shortages of regular fuel are purely artificial."

Flanked by Zimco [Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation] executive director for energy Cde Evaristo Kasunga and assistant secretary in the ministry Cde George Mwanza, Cde Haimbe said he found it "funny" there was a shortage now when the normal fuel consumption was 156 cubic metres of fuel a day.

**\* Food Shortage Caused by Transportation Problems**  
34000472c Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English  
8 May 89 p 1

[Text] Authorities have expressed surprise at the reported near-starvation of more than 156,000 families in Luwingu and Chilubi island in Northern Province saying Zambia has large maize reserves.

Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives Cde Justin Mukando and Northern Province political secretary Cde Musole Kanyungulu said in separate interviews yesterday they had received no report on starving families and added the Northern Cooperative Union (NCU) should mobilise transport if the situation existed.

Lubansenshi MP [Member of Parliament] Cde Eugene Mulenga told the SUNDAY TIMES a serious mealie meal shortage had arisen in the area because the only milling company at Luwingu boma, Prominent Holdings, has been unable to obtain maize from the suppliers.

Meanwhile, the NCU had sent a truck load of maize to Luwingu, area governor Cde Glory Maseko told ZANA.

He attributed the shortage of mealie meal to non-availability of transport.

**\* Crop Slump Feared Without Capital Input**  
34000473c London AFRICA ANALYSIS in English  
14 Apr 89 p 9

[Text] Lusaka. At a time when wheat and flour prices are rising and the United States, Canada and Australia have announced that no further wheat aid will be sent to Zambia on the expiry of current agreements, farmers here are warning that there is likely to be a severe slump in local production this year.

In part, the warning is a tactic employed by commercial farmers to gain greater forex allocations. But the simple truth is that many of the farmers can no longer 'make do' with cannibalised equipment and a shortage of fertilisers. Unless there are exceptional weather conditions, there is every likelihood of a significant slump in crop production.

While farmers are not generally happy with the recent National Milling Company increase—from K [kwacha] 190 to K290 for a 90kg bag—in the producer price of wheat, the rate is probably enough of an incentive to guarantee increased planting. The problem lies with chemical and mechanical inputs.

Over the past two years, stocks of agro-chemicals, veterinary medicines, tractors, harvesters and spares of all kinds have reached critical levels. Aid donors also conclude that stopping wheat shipments would act as a spur to local production which would probably be accompanied by a more attractive pricing policy.

Many aid officials privately agree with most farmers that there is enough hard currency available for agricultural imports, but that it is not being allocated properly. Farmers cite the substantial amounts of foreign exchange approved by the government's forex management committee (Femac) for use on the luxurious mining company headquarters in Lusaka, which contains large quantities of imported furniture and marble.

Although it is the large-scale commercial farmers who are campaigning most vigorously for higher currency allocations, peasant farmers are likely to be even harder hit, especially if more tractors, harvesters and spare parts are not made available over the coming season. Most of the peasants rely on the hire of mechanised equipment from commercial growers who are becoming increasingly reluctant to rent out their machinery.

State-owned Zambia Forestry and Forest Industry Company (Zaffico), which now has an export monopoly, expects to earn \$1m this year from timber exports to Botswana, Swaziland, Tanzania and Mauritius. Last year the company made \$600,000 and has now doubled its production to 80,000 cubic metres a year after bringing into operation a new sawmill at Kafubu, Ndola, which was supplied by the Finnish Government.

The government last year banned the export of timber by private companies based in Zambia.

**\* Japan Offers \$30 Million in Development Aid**  
34000470b Lusaka *TIMES OF ZAMBIA* in English  
21 Apr 89 p 1

[Text] Japan has offered Zambia \$30 million to help in economic development projects, President Kaunda revealed. Speaking at State House last evening when he hosted a dinner for the visiting Japanese technical cooperation and grant-aid consultation team, President Kaunda said Japan's offer showed its people's continued willingness to assist Zambia.—ZANA

**\* Japanese To Renovate Fertilizer Plant**  
34000470c Lusaka *ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL* in English  
6 Apr 89 p 1

[Text] Five experts from the Japanese International Co-operation Agency (JICA) arrived yesterday for the rehabilitation programme at the Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia (NCZ) plant at Kafue.

The experts, who are expected to be complementary to the on-going rehabilitation programme of the NCZ plant, would be attached to various departments.

Welcoming the Japanese experts, NCZ managing director Briton Walker emphasised the difficult nature of their task but stressed the importance of the factory to Zambia.

He said the successful operation of the plant would save the country about 40 million U.S. dollars in fertiliser imports.

**\* Soviet Sister-City Project Short of Funds**  
34000473b Lusaka *ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL* in English  
6 Apr 89 p 5

[Text] Kitwe district council is in a financial crisis and is appealing to financial institutions for assistance.

Senior governor Peter Lishika, disclosed yesterday that the council had failed to accommodate 18,000 applicants because of lack of funds.

The council ranch with 600 animals was also unable to meet its agricultural targets due to liquidity problems and lack of experienced manpower, especially in animal husbandry.

Cde Lishika said this at the civic centre when briefing the Soviet ambassador to Zambia, Cde Oleg Mirochkhin, who was on his first leg tour of the Copperbelt.

He said authorities were further worried that with the ever increasing population, the present water works would not meet the demand of water for industrial and domestic use.

The governor paid tribute to the Kitwe Chamber of Commerce and Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM), Nkana Division, for maintaining ageing water pumps.

The rehabilitation programme of the water works is expected to begin in July under which government has already released K5 million, while awaiting the Italian grant for the regional water schemes.

Cde Lishika has meanwhile expressed concern at the non-implementation of the protocol agreement signed between the council and civic authorities of the mining town of Almalik in the Soviet Union.

The protocol signed in 1975 covered education, science and sport under a twinning agreement of the two towns.

## Zimbabwe

### Government Doctors' Strike, Arrests Continue

**Student Supporters Boycott Classes**  
MB1506093289 Johannesburg *SAPA* in English  
0825 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] Harare June 15 SAPA—More than 200 students at the University of Zimbabwe today started boycotting classes in solidarity with striking junior doctors who have been arrested, ZIANA national news agency reports.

Representatives for the students, mainly medical, told ZIANA they held a meeting yesterday where they decided to boycott classes until all the arrested doctors were released.

The students said they would also not do any clinical work until the issue was resolved.

More than 60 junior doctors have been arrested in Bulawayo and Mutare for defying a government order to end a strike by midnight on Tuesday [13 June], police confirmed.

The 54 doctors arrested in Bulawayo are expected to appear in court today.

In a letter to the university vice-chancellor, Professor Walter Kamba, the Zimbabwe Medical Students Association, an affiliate of the hospital's doctors association, said it supported the strike, now in its fourth day, for better salaries and working conditions.

"As university students, we are appalled by the arrest of our senior colleagues which we unreservedly condemn. As medical students, we are therefore boycotting lectures starting from today (June 15) until all arrested doctors are released from police custody," said the students.

The minister of state for the public service, Mr Chris Andersen, on Tuesday said all doctors striking after midnight on Tuesday would be prosecuted under sections of the Law and Order (maintenance) Act.

Sections 32 and 34 of the act made it an offence to advise, encourage or incite a strike in an essential service or do any act likely to hinder or interfere with the carrying out of an essential service.

A lawyer representing the striking doctors, Mr David Coltart, said yesterday if found guilty of the charges the junior doctors faced a maximum sentence of 10 years in prison without option of a fine.

However, the doctors, mostly juniors, have continued striking despite the order and assurances that a package of improved pay and conditions had already been approved and would be announced as soon as they resumed work.

Some doctors said they were aware of some provisions of the proposed package which they said were "scandalous and unacceptable".

Many doctors in Harare are avoiding their reserved residences at Parirenyatwa Hospital where police have been looking for them.

#### **Police Seek Striking Doctors**

*MB1506134489 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1300 GMT 15 Jun 89*

[Text] Medical students at the University of Zimbabwe are boycotting lectures to protest the arrests yesterday of 60 doctors on strike for improved pay and working conditions. Lawrence Bartlett has details:

[Bartlett] The students, who say they won't return to classes until all arrested doctors are released, began their boycott as it appeared the government and the strikers had reached deadlock.

The government says: Go back to work, and we will announce a package of improved conditions of service. The doctors say: Tell us what's in the package, then maybe we will go back to work.

In the meantime, Army doctors have been brought in to help senior hospital staff cope with emergencies, while less urgent cases are being turned away.

Police are believed to be still searching for striking doctors who have not yet been arrested. The government says it will prosecute them under the Law and Order Maintenance Act, which prohibits strikes by workers in essential services. The doctors' grievances include poor salaries and a requirement that they work for government for 5 years after qualifying.

#### **Hospital Association Backs Doctors**

*MB1506105089 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0955 GMT 15 Jun 89*

[Text] Harare June 15 SAPA—The Zimbabwe Government should reveal details of the package it said it had approved for doctors and make known its views on issues not included in the package before doctors considered returning to work, the president of the Hospital Doctors' Association, Andrew Cakana, said here today.

The national news agency ZIANA reports he thought the government's decision to arrest doctors for striking would result in an exodus of doctors even after a return to work.

"Doctors will realise the government is not for them, the government has not respected them professionally, it has picked them up...and put them in jail," he said.

He said the government had reduced the standing of doctors in the eyes of the public.

"If you were a patient and I had just come out of jail, would you want me to attend to you?" he asked.

Yesterday's meeting of doctors here had decided to continue the strike and insist on the government making known details of its views on issues not dealt with in the package. Whether doctors then returned to work would depend on what was in the package.

Explaining some of the reasons doctors were suspicious of government assurances that the package would meet their demands, Cakana said that the secretary of health, Dr Daniel Makuto, had told them last Thursday that there had been no change in certain issues—which they had believed had already been resolved—and that the package did not address these issues.



At the beginning of this year Deputy Health Minister Swithun Mombeshora was quoted in THE SUNDAY MAIL as saying the government had agreed to cut the period for which doctors were bonded from five years to three years.

Cakana said that at a meeting last Thursday, Dr Makuto had said bonding remained as it had previously been.

"We are being told now that bonding stays the way it was. In the face of that about turn, how are we expected to trust government?" he asked.

**Minister Urges End to Class Boycott**  
*MB1506110489 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
1029 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] Harare June 15 SAPA— Acting Higher Education Minister Fay Chung today appealed to University of Zimbabwe medical students to end their boycott of lectures, the national news agency ZIANA reports.

Medical students started their boycott today in protest against the arrest of striking junior doctors.

"I would like to appeal to the students to be reasonable because the government has already made concessions," said Mrs Chung.

Mrs Chung said the striking doctors were "fighting over nothing," adding the government package would not be announced until the doctors ended their strike.

"We sympathise with the doctors but can't release the package until the strike is over," she said.

Medical students said they would not attend lectures nor do any clinical work until the arrested doctors were released.

More than 60 junior doctors have been arrested for defying a government order to end the strike by midnight on Tuesday [13 June]. The 54 doctors arrested in Bulawayo are expected to appear in court today.

In a letter to the university's vice-chancellor, Professor Walter Kamba, the Zimbabwe Medical Students' Association, an affiliate of the Hospitals Doctors' Association, said it supported the strike, now in its fourth day.

**Mugabe Intervenes, Resolves Strike**  
*MB1606104089 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
1030 GMT 16 Jun 89

[Text] Harare June 16 SAPA— Junior doctors returned to work today after a four-day strike following the intervention of President Robert Mugabe, the ZIANA national news agency reports.

Hospital Doctors' Association (HDA) President Andrew Cakana said after a meeting between Mr Mugabe and the Zimbabwe Medical Association (ZIMA) executive yesterday, the junior doctors had decided to go back to work as requested by Mr Mugabe. The doctors were striking for better salaries and conditions.

Cakana said the ZIMA executive had reported back to the HDA yesterday, saying Mr Mugabe had said the government package would be announced within 48 hours of going back to work.

"So we met this morning and decided that we should go back to work as the president had requested."

Cakana said the HDA had been assured the president's office would look into the matter. Any problems affecting doctors which were not included in the government package would be addressed within three months.

He said the HDA hoped criminal charges against more than 70 doctors who had been arrested would be withdrawn and the police would stop pursuing certain doctors who had been on strike. He appealed to all doctors who were still unaware of the new development to return to work.

Cakana said a full statement would be issued by the HDA secretary, Zedechia Sibanda from Bulawayo.

The HDA decided to take the industrial action at a meeting last week and ignored an appeal by Health Minister Brigadier Felix Muchemwa not to go on strike as his ministry had already approved a package of improved pay and conditions. The doctors even defied an order by minister of state for the public service, Chris Andersen, that all those who continued striking after midnight on Tuesday [13 June] would be prosecuted.

At least 77 doctors appeared in court yesterday on charges of contravening sections of the Law and Order (maintenance) Act dealing with industrial action in essential services.

Consultants at Bulawayo and Harare hospitals condemned the arrest of the doctors, saying they sympathised with the strikers' grievances. Medical students at the University of Zimbabwe yesterday started boycotting lectures as an expression of solidarity with the arrested doctors and today police stopped a demonstration by more than 200 nurses who were demanding the release of the arrested doctors.

**\* Mugabe Announces Changes in Wage Policy**  
*34000436a Harare THE HERALD in English*  
2 May 89 p 1

[Article by Shepherd Samasuwo and Blackman Ngoro]

[Text] Zimbabwean workers and employers have until July 1 to negotiate new wage and salary levels but the Government will continue to fix minimum wages for domestic and agricultural workers, President Mugabe announced yesterday.

Enlarging on his recent economic policy statement, Cde Mugabe said in his May Day speech, to a capacity crowd at Rufaro Stadium, that the Government would no longer fix minimum and maximum wage increases to make way for free collective bargaining.

However, wage and salary increases for workers not covered by employment councils or employment boards, such as domestic and farm workers, would continue to be fixed by the Government.

The President said that collective bargaining did not mean that the Government was leaving workers at the mercy of the employer.

Workers were aware of the profit trends of their companies and they could use this information to bargain for higher wages with their employers.

Cde Mugabe attacked employers of domestic workers for continuing to exploit their employees and said it was because of this state of affairs that the Government would fix wage increases for people in this group.

"Domestic workers are being cheated in a very big way," he added.

"Government has now finalised an economic study indicating what wage levels the economy can carry in the various industrial sectors.

"These would be announced soon and what remains between now and July 1 is free collective bargaining by employment councils and employment boards within the parameters set by Government," he said.

The aim of closing the rich-poor gap would be maintained by offering the highest percentage increases to the lowest paid employees and the least percentage increase to the highest income bracket employees.

Cde Mugabe urged the labour movement and employers to work together with the Government in its efforts to create employment.

"Although the effect of unemployment has been felt by all groups of working age, an unduly heavy burden has fallen on the youth.

"This is because of the apparent lack of preparation of the school-leaver for the world of work. Employers, as a result, argue that the cost of employing school-leavers is higher than their expected contribution to production," he said.

After independence, Zimbabwe's priorities had been many. The most urgent had been the dismantling of the racial system of education followed in the past.

"In 1988 alone, the education system churned out almost 120,000 pupils, about 40,000 of whom were absorbed by tertiary educational institutions and the training sector.

"A very small number was absorbed in formal employment while the remainder were left to swell the ever-increasing ranks of the unemployed," he said.

The problem of unemployment had been worsened by the fact that since independence, the economy had not been able to create adequate employment opportunities.

The economy had only managed to create 10,000 jobs a year and Government was working hard on measures to improve the situation.

**Editorial Criticizes Pretoria's 'Disinformation'**  
MB1406154889 Harare THE HERALD in English  
1 Jun 89 p 4

[Editorial: "Pretoria's Campaign of Disinformation"]

[Text] When it comes to disinformation our neighbours across the Limpopo have few rivals.

In this region, in particular, we are sensitive to the continuous barrage of disinformation and propaganda emanating from Pretoria.

Those who follow events closely have learned how to interpret this disinformation and analyse Pretoria's motives.

Yet even among us, there are the naive who are taken in by this disinformation or who, wittingly or unwittingly, propagate it. For those further away, including some of our friends, the dangers are even greater.

Like in the present case of Namibia and the South-West Africa People's Organisation [SWAPO].

Suddenly it is being suggested in some quarters that SWAPO cannot take the two-thirds of the vote necessary to control the constituent assembly that will approve Namibia's new constitution and that therefore they must form an alliance with some of the puppet groups, some of whom have collaborated with apartheid.

In Zimbabwe we remember these sort of arguments from 1980. And, lest anyone has forgotten, the Patriotic Front parties who fought the war won 77 of the 80 seats in the non-racial election.

For years everyone, including South African officials in private, has predicted that SWAPO will win by a landslide. The churches and the trade unions inside Namibia, who are close to the national political pulse, endorse this view.

This was exactly the reason why South Africa did not want elections in Namibia in the first place.

Finally, through a series of events—the defeat at Cuito Cuanavale, the cost of the Namibian occupation and the perilous state of its own economy—South Africa has succumbed to international pressure which has placed Namibia's independence high on a list of demands.

And now that this has occurred, doubts are being expressed as to SWAPO's ability to win. Why?

To those who follow Pretoria's ploys the reason is obvious: Pretoria is planning to rig the election to prevent the victory the people of Namibia will give to their liberation movement.

If this is not understood now SWAPO's friends will fall into a serious trap and betray the people of Namibia.

South Africa will argue that the rigged election was free and fair, and will then point to the doubts being expressed in advance to justify its case.

A further related piece of disinformation being circulated by Pretoria is that SWAPO leaders are reluctant to return home, thinking we will overlook the fact that in its long struggle for national liberation SWAPO has never left home.

Of course, it is in South Africa's interest to try to delay the return of exiled leaders for as long as possible by creating conditions of uncertain security.

Having overcome similar tricks in our own transition in Zimbabwe, aimed at hampering the election campaign, the intent is obvious to us.

Another lie advanced by Pretoria is that SWAPO is an Ovambo tribal movement whose leaders are not known outside the north of the country and thus the party's only support is in Ovamboland.

It is not the intention here to be lured into squalid tribal and regional debate. It is enough to point out that anyone who has knowledge of SWAPO and where its leaders come from knows that this disinformation is completely untrue.

Beyond any shadow of doubt SWAPO has national support.

But if the elections are not free and we pretend "impartiality" while allowing South Africa to behave as it has since April 1, we will be betraying at the eleventh hour the trust the people of Namibia have vested in us.

**Sweden Donates AIDS-Research Funds**  
*MB1506173289 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
1629 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] Harare June 15 SAPA—Sweden and Zimbabwe signed an agreement today under which Sweden will grant Zimbabwe ZD 6.6 million for research, the national news agency ZIANA reports.

The agreement was signed by University of Zimbabwe vice-chancellor, Prof Walter Kamba, and Swedish ambassador, Mr Peter Osvald.

The main part of the grant, made through the Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation With Developing Countries (SAREC), would be for on-going research projects within the University of Zimbabwe.

The projects include research into HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases.



## Ivory Coast

**\* Final Stocks of Cacao Reported Unloaded**  
*34190241a Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French*  
*26 May 89 p 7*

[Article by Hien Solo]

[Text] Between now and the end of the month of June, all of the cacao in the Ivory Coast will have been marketed. Already, the approximately 12,000 tons to which reference was made at the recent meeting of the Political Bureau have been entirely unloaded, as has a total of 2,536 additional tons.

This situation puts an end to the bottleneck at the port of Abidjan, and by the same token, liberates the available transport vehicles (582 trucks) to bring out the cacao stock being held in the interior of the country by the buyers of this product, the GVC [Cooperative-Oriented Groups], and individual peasants. This stock is estimated at about 50,000 tons.

At the conclusion of a meeting that Minister of Agriculture Denis Bra Kanon has just had with the officials of the CAISTAB [Fund for the Stabilization and Standardization of Central African Agricultural Products] and the professional bank and exporters' group organizations, practical steps to ensure the speedy transportation of these 50,000 tons were approved.

The unloading of this stock is to be done by the SACO [African Cocoa Company] and the UNICAO [expansion unknown], which will handle 40,000 tons and 10,000 tons, respectively.

The work will be carried out on the basis of the processing capacity of the SACO (1,000 tons per day) and the UNICAO (300 tons per day).

This provision should make it possible to complete the main season between now and 30 June. Where the intermediary season is concerned, a part of the cacao harvested will also be sent to the SACO and the UNICAO, and the rest to Palmindustrie for processing (into cocoa butter).

It should be noted that all of these provisions won the support of the APB [Abidjan Political Bureau?], which is willing to serve as a "soldier in the national cause." Thus, the season will be completed under the best conditions.

The fact that remains that in this sector, where methods must be adapted to an economic crisis characterized by raw materials prices imposed by speculators, things must change. Competition must be encouraged in all stages, from production to marketing.

It is important, in fact, that decisions be adopted speedily with this goal in view. In these decisions, it is necessary above all that profound changes be made in the domestic system for marketing cacao, for the single purpose of safeguarding the higher interests of the nation.

## Liberia

**LAMCO To Cease Mining Activities 29 Jul**  
*AB1406104589 Paris AFP in French 1025 GMT*  
*13 Jun 89*

[Text] Monrovia, 13 Jun (AFP)—The Liberian-American-Swedish Minerals Company [LAMCO] will cease mining iron ore in Liberia as of 29 July and is preparing to pull out of the country by the end of 1989. This was announced yesterday in Monrovia by the director general of the group, Brian Maher. Mr Maher pointed out that the group's administrative offices will continue their activities with a reduced staff up to December, the period set for the full pullout of the group. In January, Liberian President Samuel Doe announced that the consortium was experiencing serious financial difficulties due to the fall in iron-ore prices on the world market.

Over the past 2 years, LAMCO executives have laid off about 2,000 workers for economic reasons and have also considerably reduced extraction, which fell from 9 million to 2 million tonnes of iron ore per year. LAMCO operated iron ore mines in the Nimba region in the north of the country and in Buchanan, 100 km east of the capital. Moreover, the group also operated a railway for transporting iron ore to Monrovia harbor. Its pullout from Liberia will result in the elimination of 15,000 jobs held mostly by Liberians. Iron-ore mining accounts for 70 percent of Liberia's export revenue.

**Government Orders Catholic Radio Station Closed**  
*AB1406213289 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English*  
*2000 GMT 14 Jun 89*

[Text] The Catholic radio station, ELCM [expansion unknown], has been ordered indefinitely closed effective Thursday, June 15, its license revoked, and broadcast frequency withdrawn by the Government of Liberia for defying an ultimatum to produce a copy of its Sunday, June 11 newscast alleging that several persons were crushed to death at the S.K.D. [Samuel Kanyon Doe] Sports Complex over the weekend. It should be recalled that yesterday the Ministry of Information issued a bulletin giving station ELCM 16 hours to produce a copy of the news release issued by that station falsely alleging that several persons were crushed to death at the S.K.D. stadium. This morning, the station manager of ELCM appeared along with the former chairman of the School of Mass Communications at the University of Liberia only to declare that radio station ELCM had no release to [as heard] pressmen as requested by government.

Eight hours following the expiration of the deadline given the station ELCM, the Government of Liberia had no alternative but to declare the action of radio station ELCM as hostile, defiant, and intolerable, and therefore ordered the station's indefinite closure. The Ministry of Information release said this is the second time that ELCM has blatantly refused to release the text of a newscast.

**Narcotics Chief Says New Drug Discovered in Use**  
*AB1406102889 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English*  
0709 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] A call for the reestablishment of the dissolved special commission on narcotics, forgeries, and counterfeiting to avert the increasing use of dangerous drugs in the Liberian society has been made. Deputizing for Police Director Wilfred Clarke at a 1-day drug and alcohol abuse and misuse workshop, the chief of narcotics of the Liberia Police, Inspector Nathan Payne, observed that with the reactivation of the commission its narcotics division will work toward minimizing the distribution and use of dangerous drugs in the country. Speaking on the theme, drug and alcohol abuse and misuse, the Liberian experience, Inspector Payne told the audience that a new drug called (dugie) has been discovered by the security forces in Liberia. Quoting him, LINA [LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY] said this drug stimulates and upsets the mind of users and he said those suspected of possessing this drug have been arrested, prosecuted, and detained at the central prison.

## Nigeria

**Minister Rules Out Economic Aid to Palestine**  
*AB1506112089 Paris AFP in French 1052 GMT*  
15 Jun 89

[Text] Lagos, 15 Jun (AFP)—Nigeria "cannot currently give economic aid to Palestine because the new state has not yet been set up," Nigeria's Foreign Minister General Ike Nwachukwu declared yesterday in Abuja, the country's future capital. The talks yesterday between Nigerian President Babangida and the leader of the PLO centered mainly on political and cultural issues, the minister hinted. According to observers, PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, who arrived in Abuja yesterday for a 2-day visit, was however looking forward to receiving assistance from Nigeria, which recognized the Palestinian state proclaimed last year by the Palestine National Council. 'Arafat and Babangida are expected to issue a joint statement before the PLO leader leaves today, according to the same source.

**'Arafat Ends Visit; Final Communiqué Signed**  
*AB1506185889 Lagos Domestic Service in English*  
1800 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] Nigeria has again called on Israel to reciprocate the peace move already initiated by the Palestine Liberation

Organization to resolve the Middle East crisis. President Ibrahim Babangida renewed the call yesterday in Abuja while speaking at a state banquet for the Palestinian president, Mr Yasir 'Arafat. General Babangida maintained that there could be no just and lasting peace in the Middle East until the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people were recognized. He applauded the United States for advising the Israeli Government to give up its idea of a greater Israel based on permanent occupation or annexation of Palestinian lands.

On the convening of an international conference on the Middle East, Gen Babangida restated that such a conference must be attended by the permanent members of the UN Security Council and all the parties involved in the conflict, including the PLO. The president explained that Nigeria's recognition of the state of Palestine was consistent with the federal government's policy of support for just struggles for self-determination, freedom, and dignity anywhere in the world. He saluted the courage of the Palestinian people under the able leadership of President Yasir 'Arafat and pledged the continued solidarity and friendship of Nigeria until the political aspirations of Palestinians were achieved.

Meanwhile, Nigeria and the state of Palestine have reaffirmed the need to convene an international conference on the Middle East and the Palestinian issue under the auspices of the United Nations. President Ibrahim Babangida and the president of the state of Palestine, Mr Yasir 'Arafat, stated this in a communiqué signed today in Abuja. They called for the participation of the permanent members of the Security Council and all parties to the conflict of the region, including the PLO, in the conference.

The two leaders hailed the proclamation by the Palestine National Council of the independent state of Palestine as a bold and courageous step in the search for peace in the Middle East. They called on all states which had not yet done so to grant full recognition to the state of Palestine. The two leaders underlined the importance of developing and strengthening the existing friendly relations between the Arab and African countries. They called for an early convening of a second Afro-Arab summit in order to deal with the problems facing the Arab and African countries.

On the situation in southern Africa, the two leaders welcomed the outcome of the quadripartite peace talks embracing Angola, Cuba, South Africa, and the United States of America. They demanded the unconditional and immediate release of Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners, and the unbanning of the African National Congress.

**Former State Governor Onoh Arrested**  
*AB1506112089 Paris AFP in English 1128 GMT  
14 Jun 89*

[Text] Lagos, June 14 (AFP)—Security agents have arrested the former governor of Nigeria's eastern Anambra State, the PUNCH newspaper reported here Wednesday [14 June].

The arrest of Christian Onoh in his country home last Monday [12 June] may be connected with petitions he allegedly wrote to the government accusing some government employees of political maneuvering in the state, the paper said.

There was no official confirmation on the arrest.

Under the current political transition to civil rule programme, which will culminate in the government handing over power to civilians in 1992, public servants are banned from partisan political activities while in office.

**Minister Momoh Receives Burkinabe Counterpart**  
*AB1406220289 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
1500 GMT 14 Jun 89*

[Text] The minister of information and culture, Prince Tony Momoh, has restated the commitment of the federal government to an effective establishment of an institute of black culture and civilization in Burkina Faso. The institute, he said, was necessary for the study of African people and their rich cultural heritage. Prince Momoh was speaking in Lagos today when he received the Burkinabe information minister, Mrs Beatrice Damiba, who is on an official visit to the country. [passage indistinct]

Earlier, Mrs Damiba had explained that she was in the country to deliver a special message from President Blaise Compaore on the setting up of the institute. Mrs Damiba said the project, which is about 2 years old, will carry out studies on black people and their identification. She praised Nigeria for her commitment towards the promotion of black culture and expressed the hope that the country would assist in the successful take-up of the institute.



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19 June 1989

